



























Keck OSIRIS AO LIRG Analysis (KOALA): Feedback in the Nuclei of Luminous Infrared Galaxies

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Abstract

The role of feedback in triggering or quenching star formation and hence driving galaxy evolution can be directly studied with high-resolution integral field observations. The manifestation of feedback in shocks is particularly important to examine in galaxy mergers, where violent interactions of gas take place in the interstellar medium during the course of the galactic collision. As part of our effort to systematically study the local population of luminous infrared galaxies within the Great Observatories All-Sky LIRG Survey, we undertook the Keck OSIRIS AO LIRG Analysis observing campaign to study the gas dynamics in the inner kiloparsec regions of these systems at spatial scales of a few tens of pc. With high-resolution near-infrared adaptive optics–assisted integral field observations taken with OSIRIS on the Keck Telescopes, we employ near-infrared diagnostics such as Br γ and the rovibrationally excited H₂ lines to quantify the nuclear star formation rate and identify feedback associated with shocked molecular gas seen in 21 nearby luminous infrared galaxies. Shocked molecular gas is preferentially found in the ultraluminous infrared systems but may also be triggered at a lower-luminosity, earlier merging stage. On circumnuclear scales, AGNs have a strong effect on heating the surrounding molecular gas, though their coupling is not simply driven by AGN strength but rather is complicated by orientation, dust shielding, density, and other factors. We find that nuclear star formation correlates with merger class and diminishing projected nuclear separations. These trends are largely consistent with the picture of merger-induced starbursts in the center of galaxy mergers.

Key words: galaxies: active – galaxies: interactions – galaxies: nuclei

Supporting material: figure set

1. Introduction

A principal process that regulates the stellar content of a galaxy and drives its evolution is energetic feedback from stars, supernovae, and accreting supermassive black holes. Feedback injects energy and momentum into a galaxy’s interstellar medium (ISM) and can drive powerful winds from the nucleus to galactic scales. These winds play a key role in the chemical evolution of galaxies through metal enrichment, metal redistribution, and the suppression or enhancement of star formation throughout the galaxy.

Galactic outflows are prevalent in (ultra-)luminous infrared galaxies ((U)LIRGs), which in the local universe ($z < 0.08$) are mostly galaxy mergers (Armus et al. 1987; Sanders et al. 1988; Larson et al. 2016). Mergers funnel gas to the central black hole or nuclear starburst, which in turn transfers momentum to the surrounding dense gas and potentially drives an outflow. This phenomenon has been seen both in simulations (Mihos & Hernquist 1994; Springel & Hernquist 2003; Hopkins et al. 2005; Narayanan et al. 2006, 2008; Torrey et al. 2012; Muratov et al. 2015; Nims et al. 2015) and in observations (Heckman et al. 1990; van der Werf et al. 1993; Veilleux et al. 1995, 2005, 2013;

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Moran et al. 1999; Rupke et al. 2002; Martin 2006; Dasyra et al. 2011; Dasyra & Combes 2011; Rich et al. 2011, 2015; Rupke & Veilleux 2011, 2013; Soto et al. 2012; Spoon et al. 2013; Arribas et al. 2014).

Because feedback usually manifests itself in terms of high fractions of shocked and/or outflowing atomic gas, unusual optical and infrared emission line ratios, blueshifted and redshifted emission lines, and broad emission lines signaling turbulent gas are pivotal detection tools. For instance, optical emission-line ratios provide a critical diagnostic that illuminates the excitation and ionization conditions, e.g., through the use of [O III], H β , [S II], H α , [N II], and [O I] for distinguishing active galactic nuclei (AGNs) from starbursts with the so-called “BPT/VO87 diagrams” (Baldwin et al. 1981; Veilleux & Osterbrock 1987; Kewley et al. 2001; Yuan et al. 2010). The interpretation of these optical line ratios in the context of photoionization and radiative shocks is further facilitated by self-consistent codes such as MAPPINGS III (e.g., Allen et al. 2008) and others (Farage et al. 2010; Monreal-Ibero et al. 2010; Rich et al. 2010, 2011). However, such optical-based tools encounter challenges at the physical and technical levels; i.e., shocks and photoionization from the AGN are difficult to differentiate using optical ratios alone, and these emission lines may suffer high levels of dust attenuation ($A_V > 10$; Piqueras López et al. 2013; Stierwalt et al. 2013), particularly in the nuclei of (U)LIRGs. It is nontrivial to investigate the contribution of shocks to the total energy budget of the feedback when the optical line ratios are muddled by mixtures of shocks, starbursts, AGNs, and clumpy dust.

The mid-infrared counterparts of these AGNs and star formation tracers include high excitation lines like H $_2$, [Ne V], or [O IV] and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) or unidentified infrared bands (UIBs; Genzel et al. 1998; Laurent et al. 2000; Armus et al. 2007, 2009; Spoon et al. 2007; Groves et al. 2008; Dale et al. 2009; Petric et al. 2011; Alonso-Herrero et al. 2012; Stierwalt et al. 2014). However, most mid-infrared and ground-based seeing-limited observations are hampered by a lack of high angular resolution, which is needed to resolve the regions from which winds originate because they are often complex and involve multiple ionization sources.

In the near-infrared, using line diagnostics for studying the ISM excitation and ionization has been challenging. Theoretical models that integrate the complexities of molecular physics to radiative transfer have been limited. Nonetheless, empirical studies have produced BPT-like diagnostic diagrams in order to assess the excitation and ionization conditions of the gas. Since iron in the ISM is highly depleted onto grains, strong [Fe II] emission in the near-infrared is often associated with shock-excited gas (Larkin et al. 1998; Rodríguez-Ardila et al. 2004, 2005; Riffel et al. 2006, 2013) where the grains have been processed by winds, supernovae, or other sources. Line ratios such as [Fe II] (1.26 μm)/Pa β and H $_2$ 1–0 S(1)/Br γ are thus helpful in differentiating between starbursts, AGNs, low-ionization nuclear emission-line regions (LINERs), and Seyferts.

In many systems, multiple mechanisms may contribute to the ISM conditions to different degrees, and integral field spectroscopy (IFS) with high angular resolution is crucial to distinguish them. The integrated measurements from large apertures or coarse-resolution observations tend to blend signals from interesting starburst, AGN, and shocked regions, presenting a median measurement representative of the general

excitation and ionization conditions of the diffuse ISM in these LIRGs. Differences between line ratios measured from integrated versus spatially resolved regions may be as large as a factor of two in the case of LIRGs (Colina et al. 2015). In order to discern the true underlying contribution from the ionizing sources, we need to look into the near-infrared with adaptive optics (AO)–assisted IFS for a higher-resolution view of the central gas properties. Near-infrared studies at high spatial resolution form the basis for our understanding of the mechanisms powering emission lines in dusty ULIRGs (U et al. 2013; Medling et al. 2015b) and will pave the way for the upcoming *James Webb Space Telescope* (JWST) era.

Here, as part of the Keck OSIRIS AO LIRG Analysis (KOALA) Survey,²³ we present the warm molecular and atomic gas dynamics in the nuclear regions of 21 nearby (U) LIRG systems (22 nuclei), approximately 40% of the local (U) LIRGs suitable to observe with the current Keck AO system due to limitations on the availability of tip-tilt stars. The larger campaign and early results have been introduced in our previous work. In Medling et al. (2014, hereafter Paper I), we presented the gas and stellar morphology and kinematics and characterized the properties of the nuclear disks that were found to be nearly ubiquitous in these (U)LIRGs. Medling et al. (2015a, hereafter Paper II) built upon these nuclear disks, computed the dynamical masses for the central supermassive black holes, and found that late-stage mergers have central masses that are overmassive relative to the $M_{\text{BH}}-\sigma_*$ relation of normal galaxies. Here we present our search for outflows and the effects of feedback in the nuclei of the galaxies in the KOALA survey.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the subsample from our larger Keck campaign analyzed for gas properties, as well as an overview of the acquisition and processing of Keck OH-Suppressing Infra-Red Imaging Spectrograph (OSIRIS) data presented here. Section 3 describes the line-fitting analysis, while Section 4 presents the resulting emission-line maps and line ratio analysis. Various diagnostics using these near-infrared emission lines to discern ionization sources and excitation mechanisms are subsequently discussed in Section 5. Our summary is presented in Section 6. The kinematics of the gas will be presented in a forthcoming paper. Throughout the paper, we have adopted $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, $\Omega_m = 0.28$, and $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.72$ (Hinshaw et al. 2009).

2. Data

2.1. The KOALA-GOALS Survey

The Great Observatories All-sky LIRGs Survey (GOALS; Armus et al. 2009) consists of 201 of the brightest and closest (U)LIRGs in the local universe, a complete subset of the flux-limited IRAS Revised Bright Galaxy Sample ($f_{60 \mu\text{m}} > 5.24 \text{ Jy}$ and galactic latitude $|b| > 5^\circ$; Sanders et al. 2003). The survey incorporates a wealth of ancillary data spanning the entire electromagnetic spectrum from *Chandra X-ray* to the Very Large Array radio regime. Our near-infrared Keck sample is limited to selecting from among the most luminous ($L_{\text{IR}} > 10^{11.4}$) 88 objects with coverage by *HST*-ACS observations that have suitable guide stars for the AO system. The *HST*-ACS criterion ensures that we have high spatial resolution (0''.05) images with precision astrometry for planning the AO

²³ <https://koala-goals.github.io>

observations, which is critical given the small field of view (FOV) of OSIRIS. At the distance of our sample ($z < 0.08$, though mostly $z < 0.05$), we resolve the inner kiloparsec region of each source with ~ 20 – 80 pc per resolution element.

Incorporating observing feasibility (e.g., observable from Maunakea and with available guide stars that fulfill the tip-tilt requirements of the Keck LGS/NGS AO systems; Wizinowich et al. 2000, 2006; van Dam et al. 2006), approximately half the *HST*-GOALS sample may be followed up with the Keck AO system. Since one of our program’s goals is to trace feedback properties along the merging sequence, our observing priorities took into account the merger classification scheme for the GOALS sample as adopted from Haan et al. (2011) and Kim et al. (2013): (0) a single galaxy with no obvious major merging companion, (1) separate galaxies with symmetric disks and no tidal tails, (2) distinguishable progenitor galaxies with asymmetric disks and/or tidal tails, (3) two distinct nuclei engulfed in a common envelope within the merger body, (4) double nuclei with visible tidal tails, (5) a single or obscured nucleus with prominent tails, and (6) a single or obscured nucleus but with disturbed morphology and short faint tails signifying a postmerger remnant.

We initially prioritized late-stage mergers with one nucleus or two close nuclei on the verge of coalescence (Papers I and II). Our campaign has since been extended to include systems at earlier stages of merging that tend to be at lower luminosities and thus more closely resemble normal star-forming galaxies in other nearby studies (e.g., Kennicutt et al. 2003). Our current study comprises 21 interacting systems (22 nuclei; see Table 1) for which *K*-band data targeting atomic and molecular hydrogen transitions have been gathered. Comparisons of our current KOALA sample with the entire *HST*-GOALS sample in infrared luminosity and merger stage are shown in Figure 1. The KOALA sample as presented here is not yet complete with respect to the limitations imposed by the Keck AO system requirements. However, it has achieved a representative range in L_{IR} and merger stage relative to the *HST*-GOALS sample, which is complete in infrared luminosity within GOALS down to $L_{\text{IR}} \geq 10^{11.4}$.

2.2. Observations and Data Processing

The observations were taken with OSIRIS (Larkin et al. 2006) on the Keck II and Keck I telescopes before and after 2012 January 3, respectively. The weather conditions varied from run to run but were sufficiently good (with typical FWHM $\sim 0''.06$ estimated from imaging the tip-tilt star). We employed AO corrections with both natural and laser guide stars, the tip-tilt requirements for which are R magnitude < 15.5 and separation $r < 35''$ and R magnitude < 18.5 and $r < 65''$, respectively.

For this study, we focused on the observations obtained with the broad *K*-band filter “Kbb” (and “Kcb,” which has identical spectral specifications as “Kbb” but with a pupil paired to the 100 mas plate scale) covering wavelengths $1965 \text{ nm} < \lambda < 2381 \text{ nm}$ with spectral resolution $R \sim 3800$. This wavelength range enables us to primarily target the molecular hydrogen rovibrational transitions and atomic hydrogen recombination lines as tracers for shock excitation and star formation, respectively. Our choice of observing mode, balancing the size of the FOV and the angular resolution, depended upon each target’s redshift and spatial features. The FOV is $0''.56 \times 2''.24$ for the 35 mas plate scale, $0''.8 \times 3''.2$ for the 50 mas plate scale, and $1''.6 \times 6''.4$ for the

100 mas plate scale. We aimed to center the observations at our best guess of the kinematic nucleus or nuclei based on high-resolution *HST*-ACS F435W and F814W observations (Kim et al. 2013, A. Evans et al. 2019, in preparation) aligned at the position angles that would best capture multiple nuclear star clusters and/or the kinematics of the nuclear region (see Paper I for both the gaseous and stellar distributions). Standard A0V stars were imaged throughout the observing runs for telluric corrections. A summary of the observation details for the individual galaxy systems can be found in Table 1.

Most of the data sets were processed using the standard OSIRIS pipeline (Krabbe et al. 2004) that incorporates dark-frame subtraction, channel level adjustment, cross-talk removal, glitch identification, cosmic-ray cleaning, data-cube assembly, dispersion correction, scaled sky subtraction for enhanced OH-line suppression, and telluric correction. The extracted spectra were subsequently processed to remove bad pixels. More details regarding the reduction process for specific galaxy systems may be found in U et al. (2013), Medling et al. (2015b), Davies et al. (2016), Paper I, and Paper II.

3. Emission-line Fitting and Continuum Extraction

We have detected five rovibrational transitions of H_2 observable within the OSIRIS *K* broadband filter with varying signal-to-noise ratios (S/Ns) in all of our galaxies: 1–0 S(3) ($\lambda_{\text{rest}} = 1.9576 \mu\text{m}$), 1–0 S(2) ($\lambda_{\text{rest}} = 2.0338 \mu\text{m}$), 1–0 S(1) ($\lambda_{\text{rest}} = 2.1218 \mu\text{m}$), 1–0 S(0) ($\lambda_{\text{rest}} = 2.2235 \mu\text{m}$), and 2–1 S(1) ($\lambda_{\text{rest}} = 2.2477 \mu\text{m}$). In addition, our typical *K* broadband spectrum also features $\text{Br}\gamma$ ($\lambda_{\text{rest}} = 2.166 \mu\text{m}$) and $\text{Br}\delta$ ($\lambda_{\text{rest}} = 1.945 \mu\text{m}$) lines, the ratio of which provides a measure of the dust extinction in the region. The median line fluxes and ratios for these H_2 and Brackett line transitions within the OSIRIS FOV are compiled in Table 2. The He I ($\lambda_{\text{rest}} = 2.059 \mu\text{m}$) and [Si VI] ($\lambda_{\text{rest}} = 1.965 \mu\text{m}$) lines are also within our spectral coverage and will be presented in a forthcoming paper. The entire suite of integrated 1D spectra for our sample is presented in Figure 2, featuring a variety of continuum levels and line ratios of the aforementioned emission lines. From our IFS data cubes, we map the morphology and kinematics of these emission lines with the line-fitting method presented in U et al. (2013) and Paper I. Our method can be summarized as follows.

For each of the reduced data cubes, we extracted the underlying power-law continuum and subtracted it from the spectra in each spaxel. We then fit the lines with a Gaussian profile to determine the flux, velocity, and velocity dispersion. The choice of using a single-component Gaussian fit overall was motivated by low S/N within some individual bins. In certain cases, multicomponent fits might be justified over integrated areas. For example, in Mrk 273, two Gaussian components were fit to the [Si VI] line from different integrated regions within the OSIRIS FOV that exhibited different kinematics arising from two distinct parts of the outflow see U et al. 2013 for more details). In IRAS F17207–0014, the integrated H_2 flux from the shocked region was decomposed into two Gaussian fits that were consistent with the velocities of the western and eastern nuclei, respectively (Medling et al. 2015b). Multicomponent spectral fitting will be incorporated for integrated fluxes over specific regions in the outflow candidates in our follow-up work on the detailed kinematic analysis of winds.

In the case of the rovibrational molecular hydrogen transitions and hydrogen recombination lines, we fit the lines

Table 1
Keck OSIRIS Observations

Galaxy Name	R.A. (J2000)	Decl. (J2000)	$\log L_{\text{IR}}$ (L_{\odot})	Redshift	Physical Scale (kpc arcsec ⁻¹)	Filter	Plate Scale (mas)	FOV (arcsec ²)	Obs. Date (YYYYMMDD)	t_{exp} (minutes)	PA (deg)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
UGC 08058/Mrk 231	12:56:14.231	56:52:25.250	12.53	0.0433	0.856	Kbb	35	0.56×2.24	20110523	36	45
IRAS F17207–0014	17:23:22.010	–00:17:00.200	12.46 ^a	0.0432	0.878	Kcb	100	1.6×6.4	20110523–24	60	0
UGC 08696/Mrk 273	13:44:42.140	55:53:13.700	12.18	0.0380	0.775	Kbb	100	1.6×6.4	20110522	50	0
IRAS F22491–1808	22:51:49.220	–17:52:23.400	12.19	0.0781	1.467	Kcb	100	1.6×6.4	20101114	20	150
IRAS F15250+3608	15:26:59.443	35:58:37.010	12.07	0.0563	1.103	Kbb	50	0.8×3.2	20110523	80	120
UGC 05101	09:35:51.611	61:21:11.600	12.00	0.0390	0.793	Kcb	100	1.6×6.4	20101114	40	70
VV 340a	14:57:00.701	24:37:02.220	11.79	0.0344	0.710	Kcb	100	1.6×6.4	20130518	20	185
IRAS F01364–1042	01:38:52.882	–10:27:11.480	11.79	0.0490	0.930	Kcb	100	1.6×6.4	20101113–14	100	30
						Kbb	35	0.56×2.24	20121001	20	30
UGC 08387	13:20:35.350	34:08:21.750	11.72	0.0239	0.507	Kcb	100	1.6×6.4	20130518	30	140
CGCG 436–030	01:20:02.634	14:21:42.260	11.68	0.0315	0.610	Kbb	35	0.56×2.24	20120930	30	0
NGC 6670E	18:33:37.617	59:53:23.280	11.65 ^a	0.0291	0.592	Kbb	35	0.56×2.24	20140719	60	280
IRAS F06076–2139N	06:09:45.800	–21:40:23.640	11.65 ^a	0.0374	0.742	Kbb	35	0.56×2.24	20141112	40	–10
IRAS F18090+0130E	18:11:38.380	01:31:39.820	11.65 ^a	0.0286	0.611	Kbb	35	0.56×2.24	20150529	60	20
IRAS F18090+0130W	18:11:33.367	01:31:42.370	11.65 ^a	0.0292	0.611	Kbb	35	0.56×2.24	20150529	80	110
III Zw 035	01:44:30.537	17:06:08.900	11.62	0.0278	0.547	Kcb	100	1.6×6.4	20110110	20	90
						Kbb	35	0.56×2.24	20111210	100	38
IRAS F20351+2521	20:37:17.743	25:31:37.750	11.61 ^a	0.0344	0.683	Kcb	100	1.6×6.4	20110522	40	0
NGC 2623	08:38:24.087	25:45:16.590	11.58	0.0196	0.393	Kcb	100	1.6×6.4	20110110	50	–50
NGC 7469N	23:03:17.985	08:53:37.750	11.58	0.0163	0.332	Kbb	35	0.56×2.24	20141112	80	130
NGC 6090	16:11:40.865	52:27:27.640	11.55	0.0303	0.626	Kcb	100	1.6×6.4	20110524	20	150
NGC 7674W	23:27:56.726	08:46:44.660	11.51	0.0289	0.574	Kbb	35	0.56×2.24	20141112	50	110
IRAS F03359+1523	03:38:47.070	15:32:53.740	11.51	0.0365	0.690	Kcb	100	1.6×6.4	20101114	60	75
						Kbb	35	0.56×2.24	20141112	60	75
MCG +08–11–002	05:40:43.783	49:41:42.150	11.46 ^a	0.0195	0.391	Kcb	100	1.6×6.4	20120102	50	70
						Kbb	35	0.56×2.24	20120102	90	70

Notes. Column 1: galaxy name, following the naming convention of the Revised Bright Galaxy Sample (Sanders et al. 2003). Columns 2 and 3: precise R.A. and decl. locations for OSIRIS pointing. Column 4: logarithmic infrared luminosity defined as $\log L_{\text{IR}}$ [8–1000 μm], as adopted from U et al. (2012) and ^aArmus et al. (2009). Column 5: redshift from fitting emission lines. Column 6: physical scale in kpc arcsec⁻¹. Column 7: OSIRIS *K* broad- or narrowband filter used. Column 8: plate scale in milliarcseconds. Column 9: FOV in arcsec². Column 10: observation dates. Column 11: total exposure time on target in minutes. Column 12: position angle of OSIRIS FOV.

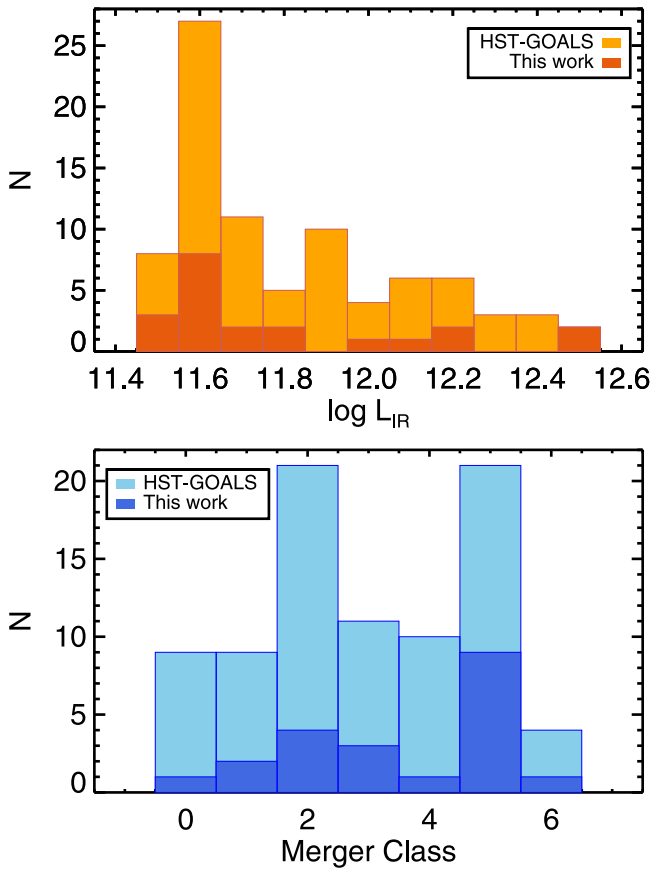


Figure 1. Distributions in infrared luminosity (top) and merger class (bottom) for the *HST*-GOALS sample (light orange, light blue) and the galaxy systems in this work (dark orange, dark blue). See the description for the merger classification scheme in the text. Only approximately half of the *HST*-GOALS sources may be observed with Keck AO. The existing KOALA sample is not yet complete with regard to the observing limitations within the *HST*-GOALS sample, but it spans a representative range.

simultaneously by species. To increase the S/N in the individual line maps, we adopted optimal Voronoi binning using the Cappellari & Copin (2003) code so that the emission line in each spatial bin achieves an S/N of at least 3. In order to make proper comparisons of the H_2 and $\text{Br}\gamma$ lines within each galaxy, we further imposed the spatial bins computed from the strongest H_2 transition within this regime, H_2 1–0 S(1), onto the $\text{Br}\gamma$ line while generating the flux, velocity, and velocity dispersion maps of the latter. This binning constraint allows us to have bin-matched line ratio maps for all of the galaxies. The errors for the line and line ratio maps were determined from refitting the line parameters to a synthetic data cube with added random noise 500 times and propagated accordingly. We present our extracted continuum and line emission, line ratio, and other derived property maps for our sample in Figure 3.

4. Near-infrared Emission-line Diagnostics

4.1. H_2 Excitation Mechanisms and Temperatures

Five H_2 emission lines in our spectra trace the warm molecular gas. These lines can be thermally excited through collisions with the surrounding atomic gas, itself heated by shocks, turbulence, UV photons from OB stars, or even X-rays from the central AGN (Mouri 1994). On the other hand, nonthermal excitation processes include absorption of UV

photons (resonance fluorescence) and collisions with high-energy electrons (Burton 1987). The flux ratios between the transitions can partially distinguish between thermal and nonthermal excitation mechanisms, thanks to the difference in their efficiencies in populating the various vibrational levels. Much effort has been put into developing models to predict the values of these line intensity ratios for the scenarios of nonthermal excitation (Black & van Dishoeck 1987), shock heating (Brand et al. 1989), and thermal UV excitation (Sternberg & Dalgarno 1989). Detailed studies of the near-infrared H_2 line ratios in Seyferts (Müller-Sánchez et al. 2018), star-forming galaxies (Riffel et al. 2013), LIRGs (Bedregal et al. 2009; Emonts et al. 2014; Väisänen et al. 2017), and nearby spirals (Mazzalay et al. 2013; Smajić et al. 2015; Busch et al. 2017) have been enabled within the past decade by a suite of near-infrared integral field instruments. Several of the results have indicated that the warm molecular gas in these systems is consistent with being thermally excited by a combination of X-ray radiation and slow shocks.

Here we employ two particular H_2 line ratio diagnostics, 2–1 S(1)/1–0 S(1) versus 1–0 S(3)/1–0 S(1) and versus 1–0 S(2)/1–0 S(0), to gain insight into the excitation mechanisms of our galaxies by extracting their integrated values over the high-S/N, H_2 emission-dominated “nuclear” region within each galactic nucleus (see Figure 3 and Table 3) and comparing them to various theoretical models (Figure 4). First, we note that the locus of the galaxies lies closer to the various thermal models on the left side of the plot, suggesting that nonthermal UV fluorescence, though plausibly present, is unlikely to contribute to the dominant excitation mechanism. The exception is NGC 7469N, which, interestingly, features offset ($\sim 0''.2$) $\text{Br}\gamma$ emission relative to the continuum peak. We further note that several of the systems where we found shocked gas based on enhanced $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ ratios (e.g., Mrk 273 in U et al. 2013; IRAS F17207–0014 in Medling et al. 2015b; III Zw 035; filled cyan circles in the figure) reside near the region on the diagnostic plot occupied by predictions from shock models. See Section 4.4 for further analysis of the $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ of this sample.

We also compare our H_2 line ratios with those of several LIRGs found in the literature in Figure 4. For both NGC 5135 (Bedregal et al. 2009; $\log L_{\text{IR}}/L_{\odot} = 11.2$) and NGC 3256 (Emonts et al. 2014; $\log L_{\text{IR}}/L_{\odot} = 11.6$), the H_2 line ratios within their respective nuclei are represented as single components. In the case of NGC 6240 (Draine & Woods 1990; $\log L_{\text{IR}}/L_{\odot} = 11.9$), the H_2 line ratios were extracted from the inner $3''$ region. These sources are broadly consistent with the (U)LIRGs in our sample, where the H_2 gas is likely excited by X-ray irradiation and/or shocks from supernova remnants. We also show the spatially resolved H_2 line ratios extracted from different regions within IRAS F19115–2124, where the aperture corresponding to the circumnuclear region is shown to be dominated by nonthermal emission and that corresponding to the strongest star-forming areas appears to be dominated by thermal excitation (Väisänen et al. 2017).

Given the H_2 line ratios, we make use of the equations from Reunanen et al. (2002) and Rodríguez-Ardila et al. (2004, 2005) to compute the rotational and vibrational temperatures within the nuclei of our sample:

$$T_{\text{vib}} \cong 5600 / \ln \left(1.355 \times \frac{1 - 0\text{S}(1)}{2 - 1\text{S}(1)} \right) \quad (1)$$

Table 2
Median H₂ and Br γ Line Fluxes and Ratios

Galaxy Name ^a	H ₂ 1–0 S(1) Flux (10 ^{−16} erg s ^{−1} cm ^{−2})	1–0 S(3)/1–0 S(1)	1–0 S(2)/1–0 S(1)	1–0 S(0)/1–0 S(1)	2–1 S(1)/1–0 S(1)	Br γ Flux (10 ^{−16} erg s ^{−1} cm ^{−2})	Br δ /Br γ
UGC 08058 (35 mas)	0.18 ± 0.07	0.92 ± 0.03	0.48 ± 0.03	0.32 ± 0.95	0.17 ± 0.03	0.14 ± 0.01	0.07 ± 0.47
IRAS F17207–0014	0.48 ± 0.01	0.92::	0.48::	0.25 ± 0.01	0.18 ± 0.01	0.30 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.09
UGC 08696	1.01 ± 0.01	1.04 ± 0.01	0.38 ± 0.01	0.27 ± 0.01	0.16 ± 0.01	0.46 ± 0.27	0.16 ± 0.07
IRAS F22941–1808	0.17 ± 0.91	0.75 ± 0.08	0.31 ± 0.22	...	...	0.15 ± 0.78	0.04 ± 1.49
IRAS F15250+3608 (50 mas)	0.10::	0.85 ± 0.03	0.35 ± 0.02	...	...	0.11 ± 0.06	0.07::
UGC 05101	0.52 ± 0.01	1.18 ± 0.04	0.39 ± 0.02	0.36 ± 0.01	0.22 ± 0.01	0.29 ± 0.02	0.09 ± 0.46
VV 340a	0.12::	0.92 ± 0.01	0.48 ± 0.01	0.26 ± 0.03	0.17 ± 0.02	0.05 ± 0.01	0.07 ± 0.78
IRAS F01364–1042	0.69 ± 0.05	0.79 ± 0.02	0.37 ± 0.02	0.27 ± 0.05	0.19 ± 0.02	0.38 ± 0.34	0.03 ± 0.99
IRAS F01364–1042 (35 mas)	0.31 ± 0.02	0.88 ± 0.03	0.43 ± 0.03	0.32 ± 0.10	0.21 ± 0.44	0.31 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.34
UGC 08387	0.30::	0.92 ± 0.02	0.44 ± 0.01	0.32 ± 0.06	0.23 ± 0.04	0.25 ± 0.01	0.21 ± 0.39
CGCG 436–030 (35 mas)	0.40 ± 0.03	0.71 ± 0.06	0.33 ± 0.22	0.44 ± 0.13	0.35 ± 0.04	0.58 ± 0.01	0.15 ± 0.01
NGC 6670E (35 mas)	...	0.83 ± 0.02	0.39 ± 0.01	0.35 ± 0.01	0.30 ± 0.01	...	0.11::
IRAS F06076–2139N (35 mas)	0.07::	0.98 ± 0.02	0.34 ± 0.01	0.29 ± 0.01	0.22 ± 0.02	0.07::	0.04 ± 0.12
IRAS F18090+0130E	...	1.00 ± 0.05	0.38 ± 0.02	0.31 ± 0.21	0.17 ± 0.30	...	0.10 ± 0.25
IRAS F18090+0130W	...	0.96 ± 0.05	0.28 ± 0.04	0.24 ± 0.06	0.18 ± 0.05	...	0.18 ± 0.06
III Zw 035	1.42 ± 0.02	0.90 ± 0.02	0.35 ± 0.02	0.24 ± 0.01	0.17 ± 0.01	0.49 ± 0.03	0.12 ± 0.02
III Zw 035 (35 mas)	0.14::	0.74 ± 0.01	0.32 ± 0.01	0.22 ± 0.01	0.14 ± 0.01	0.04 ± 0.09	0.03 ± 0.29
IRAS F20351+2521	0.29 ± 0.01	0.76 ± 0.03	0.38 ± 0.03	0.26 ± 0.02	0.27 ± 0.02	0.52 ± 0.01	0.15::
NGC 2623	1.22 ± 0.01	0.90 ± 0.01	0.33 ± 0.01	0.24 ± 0.01	0.15 ± 0.01	1.11 ± 0.63	0.18 ± 0.19
NGC 7469N (35 mas)	0.02::	0.92 ± 0.04	0.49 ± 0.03	0.27 ± 0.02	0.55 ± 0.04	0.02::	0.02::
NGC 6090	0.10 ± 0.01	0.90 ± 0.07	0.36 ± 0.04	0.51 ± 0.05	0.30 ± 0.05	0.12 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.05
NGC 7674W (35 mas)	0.17::	1.23 ± 0.14	0.37 ± 0.04	0.25 ± 0.02	0.22 ± 0.11	0.18 ± 0.01	0.21 ± 0.06
IRAS F03359+1523	0.14 ± 0.08	0.69 ± 0.34	0.39 ± 0.09	0.43 ± 0.04	0.36 ± 0.03	0.25::	0.07 ± 0.01
IRAS F03359+1523 (35scale)	0.06::	0.56 ± 0.03	0.36 ± 0.03	0.40 ± 0.02	0.31 ± 0.02	0.09::	0.06::
MCG +08–11–002	0.26 ± 0.30	0.87 ± 0.02	0.44 ± 0.01	0.29 ± 0.01	0.21 ± 0.01	0.34 ± 0.03	0.10 ± 0.08
MCG +08–11–002 (35scale)	0.09 ± 0.20	0.94 ± 0.15	0.34 ± 0.01	0.26 ± 0.01	0.22 ± 0.01	0.14 ± 0.12	0.03 ± 0.01

Note.

^a All galaxies refer to the 100 mas data unless specified otherwise. :: = upper limit.

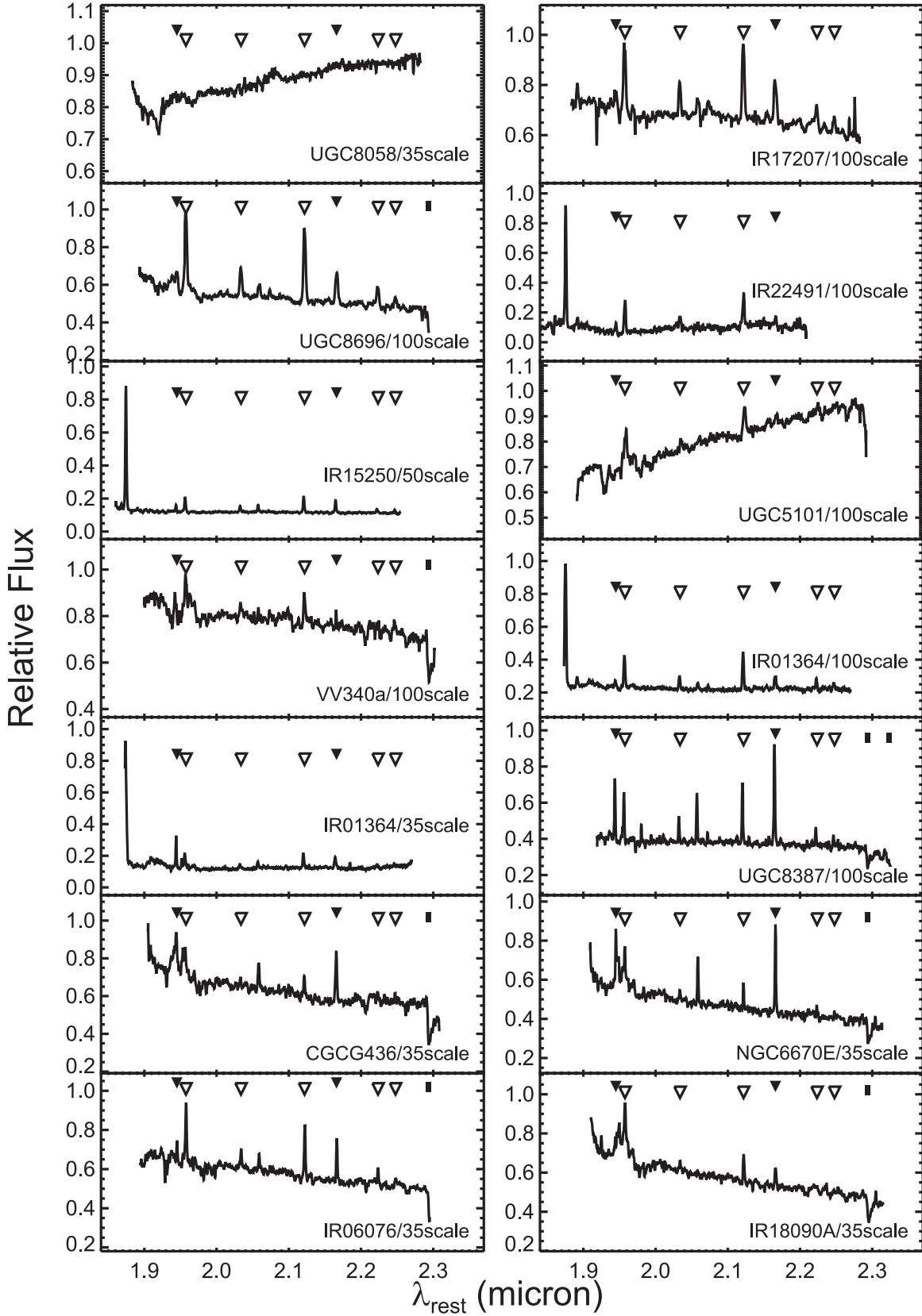


Figure 2. The 1D K broadband spectrum averaged over the nuclear region for all of the galaxies in this sample. The spectra are normalized to a common scale for better presentation of the various emission and absorption features. The open triangles mark the five H₂ transitions, the filled triangles mark the two Br transitions, and the filled bars mark the CO absorption bandheads. Not marked on the plots are Pa α ($\lambda_{\text{rest}} = 1.875 \mu\text{m}$), He I ($\lambda_{\text{rest}} = 2.059 \mu\text{m}$), and [Si VI] ($\lambda_{\text{rest}} = 1.964 \mu\text{m}$). The sample exhibits a variety of continuum slopes, including the positive slopes typical of strong Seyfert cases. Object names and observed plate scales are labeled accordingly.

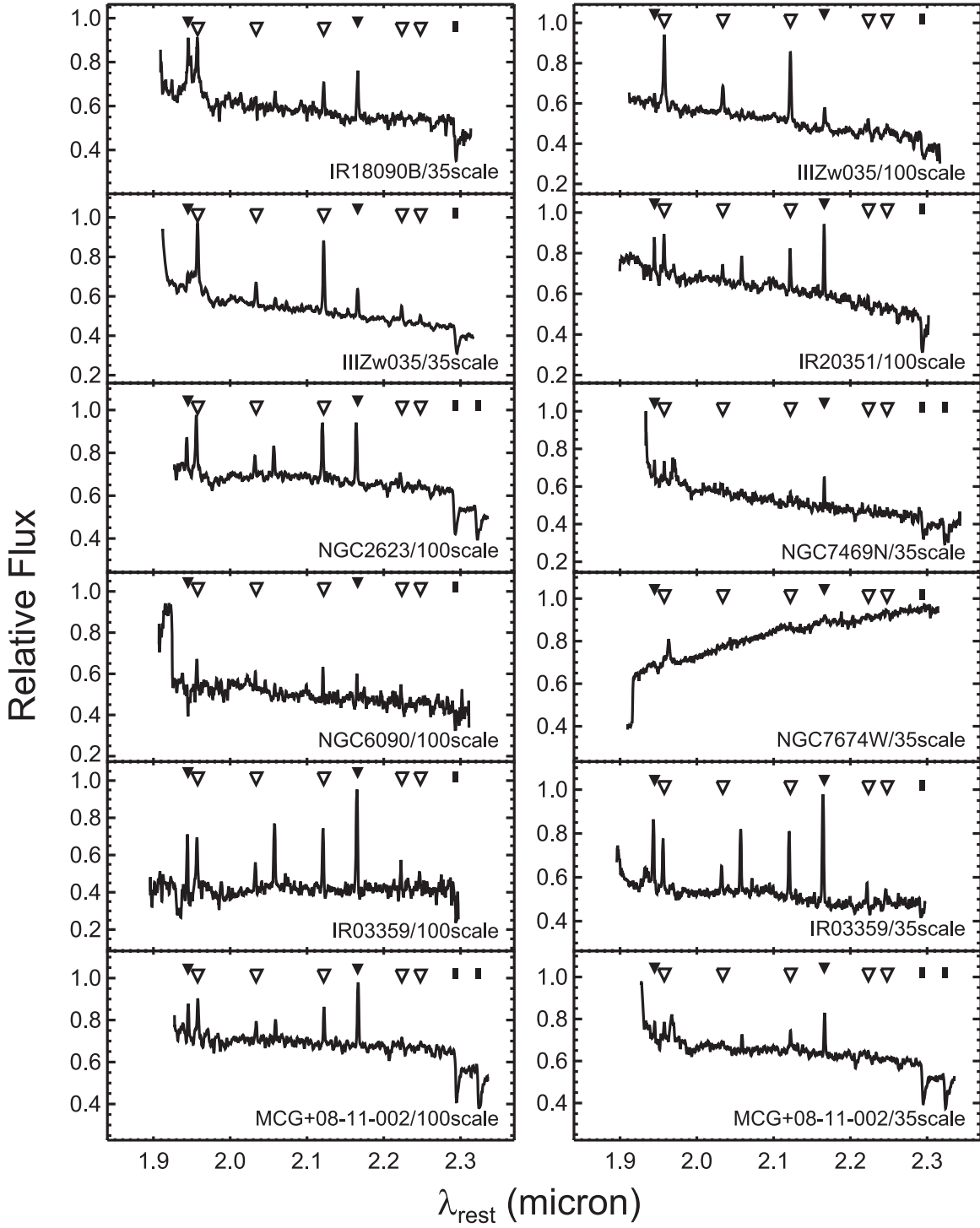


Figure 2. (Continued.)

$$\text{and } T_{\text{rot}} \cong -1113 / \ln \left(0.323 \times \frac{1 - 0S(2)}{1 - 0S(0)} \right). \quad (2)$$

The derived vibrational and rotational temperatures are listed in Table 3 and illustrated in Figure 5. The mean vibrational temperature for our sample is $\langle T_{\text{vib}} \rangle = 3240 \pm 810$ K, whereas the mean rotational temperature is $\langle T_{\text{rot}} \rangle = 1360 \pm 390$ K. The vibrational temperatures for our sample tend to be above those

measured for Seyferts ($T_{\text{vib}} \lesssim 2600$ K; Reunanen et al. 2002). We note that the mean values for T_{vib} and T_{rot} differ by a factor of ~ 2 for most of the sample, but the difference is particularly appreciable for NGC 7469N. A large difference between T_{rot} and T_{vib} is usually explained by the presence of fluorescently excited H_2 , while purely thermally excited H_2 would exhibit much more similar T_{rot} and T_{vib} values (e.g., Black & van Dishoeck 1987; Draine & Bertoldi 1996; Martini et al. 1999).

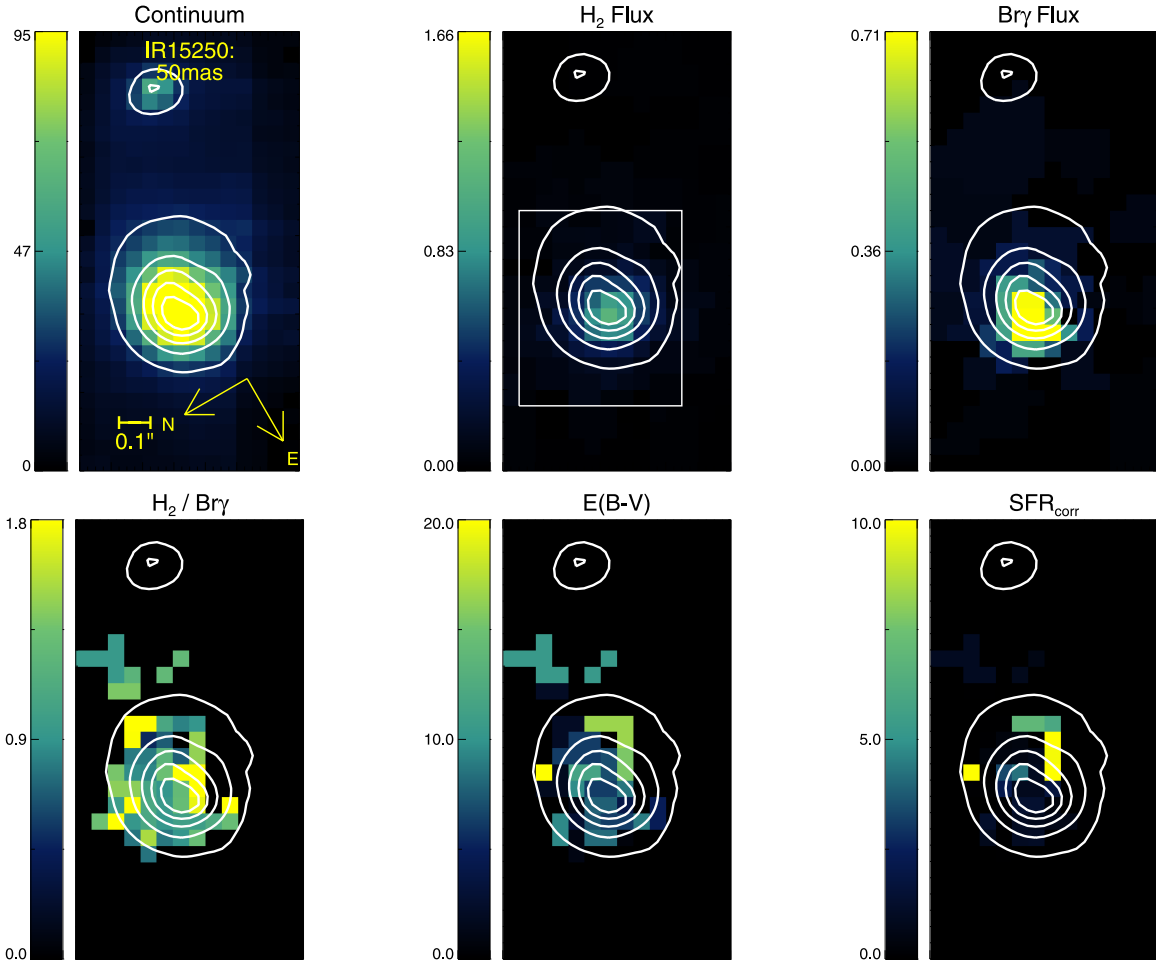


Figure 3. Six-panel figure for III Zw 035 (with 35 mas sampling) showing, from left to right, top to bottom: (1) K -band continuum map in relative flux units and shown with $0''.1$ scale bar and compass rose; the continuum contours are shown in all subsequent panels. (2) H_2 1–0 S(1) flux map in $10^{-16} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, with box highlighting the “ H_2 -dominated region.” (3) $\text{Br}\gamma$ flux map in $10^{-16} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. (4) H_2 1–0 S(1)/ $\text{Br}\gamma$ (hereafter $H_2/\text{Br}\gamma$) map showing the reliable spaxels (with $S/N > 3$ in both H_2 and $\text{Br}\gamma$). (5) $E(B - V)$ map. (6) Dust-corrected SFR map ($M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$). In several galaxies, the SFR exhibits a large dynamic range such that the chosen color scale may be limited in showing the full range of the derived values. (The complete figure set (26 images) is available.)

4.2. Dust Correction and Nuclear Star Formation Rates

Given the expected level of heavy dust extinction in the nuclei of (U)LIRGs ($A_V \sim 3\text{--}17$ mag; Piqueras López et al. 2013), star formation rates (SFRs) as computed from optical or UV tracers may not offer the complete picture in this domain. The hydrogen recombination lines in the near-infrared, such as the Brackett or Paschen series, may offer a truer measure of the nuclear SFR, as they trace ionizing photons from young stars. However, if the dust extinction in the nuclear region were patchy or had an unusual wavelength dependence, even global SFRs determined from these near-infrared lines may be biased. Thus, we compute the spatially resolved extinction map for each source and determine the nuclear SFR using the dust-corrected $\text{Br}\gamma$ line flux as a proxy for recent star formation. Following, e.g., Calzetti et al. (1994) and Domínguez et al. (2013), we compute the intrinsic luminosities L_{int} as follows:

$$L_{\text{int}}(\lambda) = L_{\text{obs}}(\lambda) 10^{0.4A_\lambda}, \quad (3)$$

where L_{obs} is the observed luminosity and A_λ is the extinction at wavelength λ , $A_\lambda = k(\lambda)E(B - V)$. We determine the color excess $E(B - V)$ using the relationship between the nebular

emission-line color excess and the Brackett decrement ($\text{Br}\gamma$ and $\text{Br}\delta$; e.g., Momcheva et al. 2013),

$$\begin{aligned} E(B - V) &= \frac{E(\text{Br}\delta - \text{Br}\gamma)}{k(\text{Br}\delta) - k(\text{Br}\gamma)} \\ &= \frac{2.5}{k(\text{Br}\delta) - k(\text{Br}\gamma)} \log_{10} \left[\frac{(\text{Br}\gamma/\text{Br}\delta)_{\text{obs}}}{(\text{Br}\gamma/\text{Br}\delta)_{\text{int}}} \right], \end{aligned}$$

where $k(\text{Br}\delta) = 0.43$ and $k(\text{Br}\gamma) = 0.36$ are the reddening curves evaluated at $\text{Br}\delta$ and $\text{Br}\gamma$ wavelengths, respectively (e.g., Cardelli et al. 1989; Calzetti 2001, D. Calzetti 2018, private communication). We obtain $(\text{Br}\gamma/\text{Br}\delta)_{\text{int}} = 3.0/2.1 = 1.4$ from Osterbrock (1989), which, in combination with the extinction curves and observed $\text{Br}\gamma/\text{Br}\delta$ maps, provides the color excess map for each nucleus and, subsequently, the dust-corrected $\text{Br}\gamma$ maps. We then convert the luminosity of $\text{Br}\gamma$, $L(\text{Br}\gamma)$, to SFR using

$$\text{SFR} (M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}) = 8.2 \times 10^{-40} L(\text{Br}\gamma) (\text{erg s}^{-1}), \quad (4)$$

as adopted from Kennicutt (1998). In order to compare SFRs across galaxies and data sets covering different physical scales

Table 3
Derived Quantities

Galaxy Name ^a	Area (kpc ²)	$F_{\text{total}}(\text{H}_2)$ ($10^{-16} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$)	$M_{\text{total}}(\text{H}_2)$ ($10^3 M_{\odot}$)	$A_{2.2 \mu\text{m}}$	$L(\text{Br}\gamma)$ ($10^6 L_{\odot}$)	$L^{\text{corr}}(\text{Br}\gamma)$ ($10^6 L_{\odot}$)	Σ_{SFR} ($M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-2}$)	$\Sigma_{\text{SFR}}^{\text{corr}}$ ($M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-2}$)	T_{vib} (K)	T_{rot} (K)
UGC 08058 (35 mas)	0.32	49.5 ± 9.2	9.1 ± 1.7	0.0 ± 2.6	2.7 ± 0.1	2.7 ± 0.1	26.8 ± 1.8	26.8 ± 5.6	2670 ± 190	1540 ± 640
IRAS F17207–0014	1.39	111.6 ± 11.2	360.0 ± 36.1	3.1 ± 2.3	6.2 ± 0.1	109.5 ± 1.4	14.0 ± 2.3	247.7 ± 29.5	2790 ± 65	2250 ± 160
UGC 08696	1.44	123.0 ± 20.3	89.6 ± 14.8	1.2 ± 2.3	2.2 ± 0.1	10.7 ± 0.3	6.7 ± 1.3	33.0 ± 6.3	2590 ± 50	1380 ± 60
IRAS F22941–1808	3.08	20.0 ± 2.7	283.3 ± 37.8	5.5 ± 0.1	0.4 ± 0.1	9.0 ± 1.4	0.4 ± 0.4	9.2 ± 3.0	...	...
IRAS F15250+3608 (50 mas)	0.43	22.8 ± 2.1	57.6 ± 5.4	2.3 ± 2.2	2.8 ± 0.1	22.7 ± 0.4	20.3 ± 0.9	163.9 ± 17.0	...	...
UGC 05101	1.04	123.0 ± 20.3	89.6 ± 14.8	1.7 ± 3.1	2.2 ± 0.1	10.7 ± 0.3	6.7 ± 1.3	33.0 ± 6.3	3100 ± 100	1080 ± 70
VV 340a	0.78	9.7 ± 1.7	28.5 ± 5.1	0.0 ± 1.5	0.1 ± 0.0	3.8 ± 0.2	0.6 ± 0.1	15.2 ± 2.3	2720 ± 190	2150 ± 420
IRAS F01364–1042	1.14	97.2 ± 13.5	745.9 ± 103.8	3.8 ± 2.2	3.8 ± 0.1	123.4 ± 4.1	10.4 ± 1.8	339.1 ± 50.3	2890 ± 180	1350 ± 330
IRAS F01364–1042 (35 mas)	0.12	28.8 ± 5.3	41.9 ± 7.6	2.0 ± 2.7	3.2 ± 0.1	19.8 ± 0.4	86.1 ± 1.5	532.4 ± 81.0	2990 ± 330	1310 ± 500
UGC 08387	1.10	111.3 ± 15.4	14.8 ± 2.0	1.5 ± 2.1	3.1 ± 0.0	7.4 ± 0.1	8.7 ± 1.1	21.1 ± 2.4	3180 ± 320	1380 ± 320
CGCG 436–030 (35 mas)	0.07	8.4 ± 2.2	1.3 ± 0.3	0.0 ± 3.8	6.2 ± 0.1	10.1 ± 0.1	273.5 ± 2.7	445.9 ± 61.6	4120 ± 380	790 ± 400
NGC 6670E (35 mas)	0.12	...	...	0.8 ± 2.4	...	...	...	...	3750 ± 90	1100 ± 50
IRAS F06076–2139N (35 mas)	0.47	38.5 ± 6.2	29.0 ± 4.6	1.9 ± 3.4	2.5 ± 0.0	13.7 ± 0.1	16.5 ± 1.2	91.8 ± 14.7	3090 ± 140	1140 ± 50
IRAS F18090+0130E	0.22	...	...	0.0 ± 1.7	...	...	...	...	2690 ± 230	1200 ± 910
IRAS F18090+0130W	0.12	...	...	0.0 ± 1.3	...	...	...	...	2780 ± 350	1140 ± 340
III Zw 035	0.25	92.1 ± 10.3	11.8 ± 1.3	0.6 ± 2.9	1.5 ± 0.0	2.6 ± 0.0	18.7 ± 0.3	32.3 ± 2.2	2720 ± 110	1450 ± 140
III Zw 035 (35 mas)	0.18	61.2 ± 4.9	86.9 ± 7.0	3.2 ± 3.6	0.7 ± 0.0	12.8 ± 0.1	11.7 ± 0.3	222.8 ± 27.5	2460 ± 40	1530 ± 70
IRAS F20351+2521	0.41	23.1 ± 4.4	23.1 ± 4.4	3.0 ± 4.2	3.2 ± 0.0	27.8 ± 0.3	24.3 ± 1.0	212.2 ± 20.6	3460 ± 180	1480 ± 220
NGC 2623	0.28	244.6 ± 19.9	44.7 ± 3.6	2.4 ± 1.6	4.9 ± 0.0	24.4 ± 0.2	54.5 ± 1.1	272.2 ± 19.5	2570 ± 50	1380 ± 60
NGC 7469N (35 mas)	0.03	1.5 ± 0.3	0.2 ± 0.0	1.8 ± 3.3	0.1 ± 0.0	0.4 ± 0.0	7.8 ± 0.0	41.9 ± 4.6	6260 ± 470	2080 ± 410
NGC 6090	0.95	5.3 ± 0.8	1.7 ± 0.2	0.0 ± 3.2	0.7 ± 0.0	2.4 ± 0.0	2.3 ± 0.3	8.1 ± 1.1	3680 ± 370	750 ± 80
NGC 7674W (35 mas)	0.08	26.0 ± 5.4	0.9 ± 0.2	0.0 ± 2.9	1.2 ± 0.0	0.5 ± 0.0	48.9 ± 0.7	21.2 ± 3.9	3060 ± 860	1460 ± 270
IRAS F03359+1523	0.95	21.6 ± 4.1	11.9 ± 2.3	1.7 ± 3.3	4.0 ± 0.0	16.9 ± 0.2	13.1 ± 1.5	55.7 ± 6.7	4200 ± 260	900 ± 190
IRAS F03359+1523 (35 mas)	0.11	9.3 ± 1.9	7.0 ± 1.4	1.9 ± 2.4	1.3 ± 0.0	7.9 ± 0.0	37.0 ± 0.1	215.6 ± 2.7	3790 ± 180	910 ± 60
MCG +08–11–002	0.44	62.6 ± 9.9	23.3 ± 3.7	2.5 ± 1.9	1.9 ± 0.0	19.8 ± 0.2	13.8 ± 0.7	142.1 ± 15.9	3020 ± 90	1560 ± 110
MCG +08–11–002 (35 mas)	0.08	25.6 ± 4.5	22.8 ± 4.0	3.5 ± 3.3	1.2 ± 0.0	30.7 ± 0.2	52.0 ± 0.4	1277.7 ± 120.5	3050 ± 90	1280 ± 100

Note.

^a All galaxies refer to the 100 mas data unless specified otherwise.

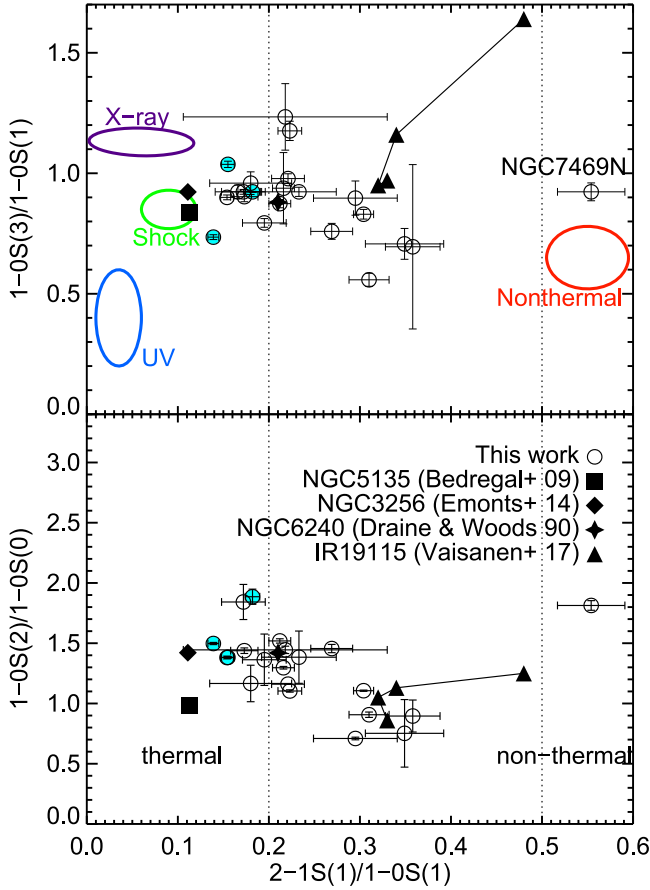


Figure 4. The H_2 ratio diagnostic plots comparing the nuclei of our (U)LIRGs (open circles) to other (U)LIRGs from the literature (filled symbols). In the top plot, the ovals designate models as adopted from Draine & Woods (1990; X-rays, purple), Brand et al. (1989; shock, green), Sternberg & Dalgarno (1989; UV, blue), and Black & van Dishoeck (1987; nonthermal, red). The thermal and nonthermal regions are indicated as $\frac{2-1S(1)}{1-0S(1)} < 0.2$ and $\frac{2-1S(1)}{1-0S(1)} > 0.5$, respectively. Most of the H_2 line ratios of our merger systems do not align with pure theoretical models, indicating that mixing may complicate the identification of the main mechanism at hand. The filled cyan circles represent Mrk 273, IRAS F17207–0014, and III Zw 035, which display some of the best cases of shocked gas (see Section 4.4) and reside near the region predicted by shock models. The connected filled triangles represent spatially resolved regions within IRAS F19115–2124 (Väisänen et al. 2017), showing that different spatial components within a merger may also host distinctly excited molecular gas.

of the nuclear regions, we further compute the surface density of the SFR, Σ_{SFR} (in $M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-2}$), by taking into account only the subregion within the OSIRIS FOV where reliable H_2 and $\text{Br}\gamma$ fluxes can be measured. The observed and extinction-corrected total nuclear $\text{Br}\gamma$ luminosities, along with their corresponding SFR surface densities, are listed in Table 3.

4.3. Warm Molecular Gas Mass

The total warm molecular hydrogen mass in the galactic nuclei can be computed from the flux-calibrated H_2 1–0 S(1) emission line. Using the prescriptions from, e.g., Mazzalay et al. (2013),

$$M_{\text{H}_2} \simeq 5.0875 \times 10^{13} \left(\frac{D_L}{\text{Mpc}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{F_{1-0S(1)}}{\text{erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}} \right) 10^{0.4A_{2.2}}, \quad (5)$$

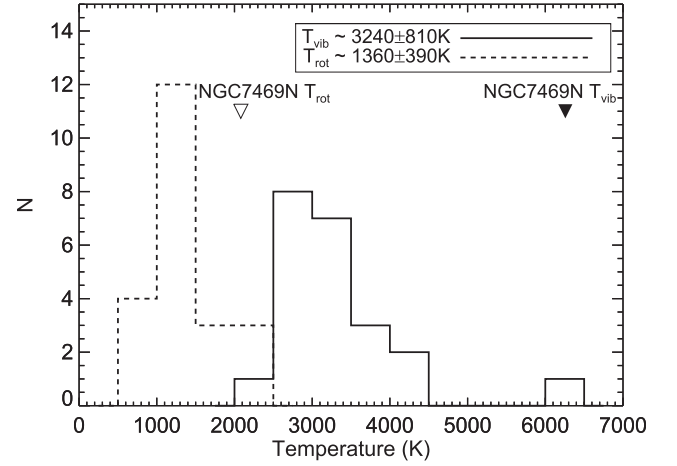


Figure 5. Histograms of the vibrational (solid) and rotational (dashed) temperatures computed from H_2 transitions (see equations in text). The mean values for T_{vib} and T_{rot} differ appreciably, by about a factor of two. The triangles mark the T_{vib} (filled) and T_{rot} (open) for NGC 7469N, which shows the largest discrepancy.

where M_{H_2} is the mass of the warm H_2 at $T \simeq 2000$ K in M_{\odot} , D_L is the luminosity distance in Mpc, $F_{1-0S(1)}$ is the flux of the H_2 1–0 S(1) line, and $A_{2.2}$ is the extinction at $2.2 \mu\text{m}$ (e.g., Scoville et al. 1982). The total flux of H_2 within the same subregion of reliable measurements and the corresponding derived molecular gas mass are listed in Table 3.

4.4. $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ as a Shock Tracer

Given that the warm ($T \sim 2000$ K) molecular gas is most likely thermally excited due to shocks or, perhaps, X-ray radiation (Figure 4), and that the $\text{Br}\gamma$ line traces UV-ionizing radiation from young stars, the H_2 1–0 S(1)/ $\text{Br}\gamma$ (hereafter $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$) ratio quantifies the relative contributions from these energy sources. Specifically, a high $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ ratio signals a contribution to the H_2 heating that is above and beyond that contributed by the source of the radiation that produces the H II regions. That excess heating may be due to shocks or X-ray radiation. The $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ ratio is arguably better at separating starbursts, Seyferts, and composite galaxies than its optical counterparts, because H_2 traces the warm molecular gas at ~ 100 K rather than 10^4 K ionized atomic gas and is therefore less closely coupled with high-ionization lines (e.g., [O III]). The $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ ratio divides starburst galaxies and Seyferts at 0.6, while $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma \gtrsim 2-3$ further indicates shock heating or photoionization by the central AGN (e.g., Larkin et al. 1998; Rodríguez-Ardila et al. 2005; Riffel et al. 2008).

In our sample of 21 interacting systems, six sources have regions with $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma > 2$ (UGC 08058, IRAS F17207–0014, UGC 08696, IRAS F22491–1808, UGC 05101, and III Zw 035). These shocked candidates consist of five ULIRGs and one LIRG within our sample (see Figure 6). The shocked nature of the outflowing molecular gas in UGC 08696 and IRAS F17207–0014 has been discussed extensively in U et al. (2013) and Medling et al. (2015b), respectively. UGC 08696 features a dual AGN system where enhanced $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ ratios are found both at the site of a hard X-ray AGN in the southwestern region and near the obscured AGN in the north. Given that the northern AGN is very obscured, its surrounding H_2 gas is likely to be primarily heated by shocks, despite the presence of

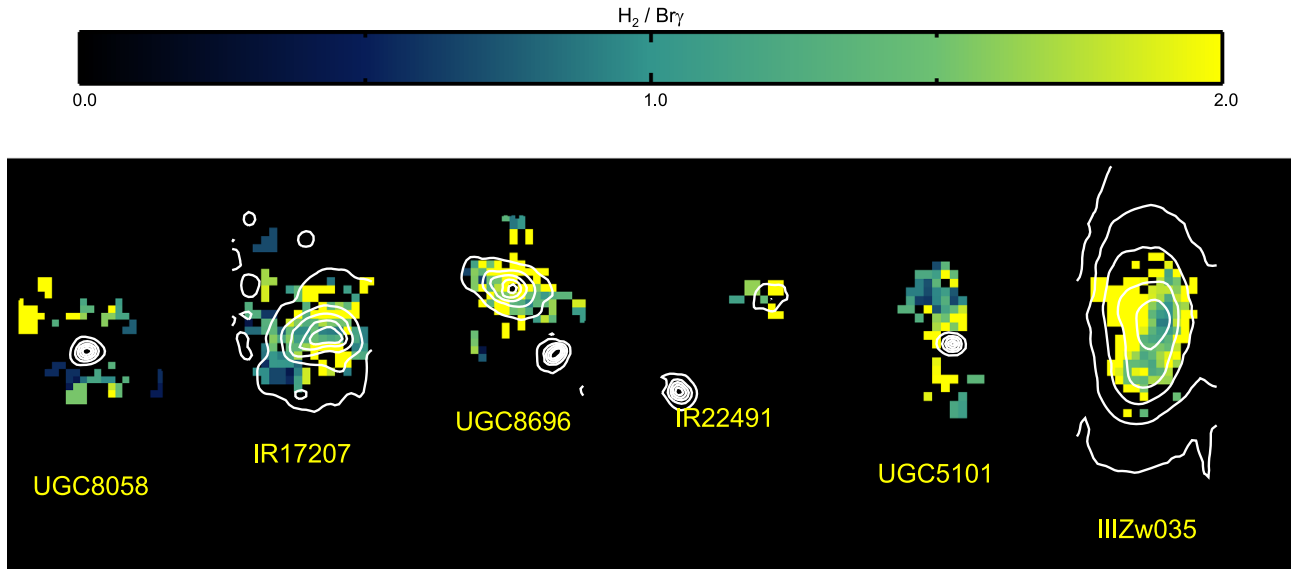


Figure 6. Spatial distribution of the $H_2/Br\gamma$ maps for potential shock candidates. These sources exhibit coherent structure with elevated $H_2/Br\gamma$ values by visual inspection. Here the color bar is constant for all panels. The contours represent the K -band continuum.

an AGN. The shocked molecular gas in IRAS F17207–0014 is spatially coincident with the base of a nuclear superwind.

The strongest new shocked outflow candidate is the OH megamaser host galaxy III Zw 035, whose $H_2/Br\gamma$ line ratio and H_2 kinematic maps point to a clump of shocked, outflowing H_2 just south of the continuum peak (see Figure 3). This shocked gas is seen emanating from the minor axis of the disk in a fan shape. There is a hint of biconical signature on the opposite side of the disk, but the spatial coverage of the OSIRIS FOV is too limiting to confirm its full extent. The lack of AGN signature from hard X-ray or [Ne V] detection in our multiwavelength ancillary data set (Iwasawa et al. 2011; Petric et al. 2011; Inami et al. 2013) would suggest that these shocks are not being driven by an AGN. IRAS F22491–1808 hosts two kinematically distinct nuclei that are 2.2 kpc apart (see Paper I and the Appendix for details), and a molecular outflow has been detected in H_2 (Emonts et al. 2017) but not in OH (Veilleux et al. 2013). Our OSIRIS data show that the H_2 outflow entrains shocked gas with $H_2/Br\gamma > 2$ in the eastern nucleus. Both UGC 08058 and UGC 05101 feature a bright AGN in the center, so the gas is difficult to see at the nucleus given the bright continuum source, but excited H_2 gas is detected in the circumnuclear region that may be caused by shocks or AGN photoionization.

For the remaining sources, the $H_2/Br\gamma$ ratio reaches no higher than ~ 1.5 . In several cases, H_2 is preferentially located on the outskirts (~ 150 – 250 pc) of the nucleus relative to $Br\gamma$ (e.g., UGC 08387, NGC 2623, and IRAS F03359+1523). Here the spatial coincidence of $Br\gamma$ relative to the K -band continuum indicates the sites of nuclear star formation, whereas the off-nuclear H_2 gas may be expelled winds from the nearby central sources based on kinematics analysis (to be presented in a forthcoming paper). For CGCG 436–030, IRAS F20351+2521, and NGC 6090, the H_2 flux is weak but cospatial relative to that of $Br\gamma$, resulting in low $H_2/Br\gamma$ values across the nuclear region.

Statistical results of the $H_2/Br\gamma$ line ratio for our sample (for individual galaxies as well as for ULIRGs and LIRGs as two populations) are presented in Table 4. We note that the median value for our LIRGs, 0.77, is consistent with the

VLT/SINFONI results presented for LIRGs (median = 0.77 with 5th and 95th percentiles of 0.29 and 2.30, respectively) in Colina et al. (2015), which consists of a sample of LIRGs with $\log L_{IR}/L_\odot = 11.1$ – 11.7 , reaching a lower luminosity range than our LIRGs. The VLT/SINFONI observations span a larger FOV and coarser resolution (average FWHM $\sim 0''.6$) than our OSIRIS observations. While the sample in Colina et al. (2015) is more nearby ($z < 0.018$), their IFS coverage includes the inner ~ 2.5 – 5 kpc regions, more extended than ours in general. The statistical results for our ULIRGs (median $H_2/Br\gamma = 1.43$) are similar to those obtained from Gemini/NIFS observations of Seyferts (median = 1.41 with 5th and 95th percentiles = 0.40 and 4.00, respectively) as reported in Colina et al. (2015), even though not all of our ULIRGs host an AGN. The similarity in the high $H_2/Br\gamma$ ratio between the ULIRGs and the Seyferts suggests that the two populations both have significant excesses of warm molecular gas compared to what is seen in the larger population of LIRGs.

4.5. Effects of Spatial Resolution

The effect of angular resolution on line ratios was considered significant in previous studies, particularly in the case of LIRGs (e.g., Colina et al. 2015). Given that lower-resolution observations are commonplace, whether due to seeing limitations or different instrument capabilities, we explored how differences in spatial resolution might affect our measurements in these exotic environments within the nuclei of (U)LIRGs. High-resolution data, such as those taken with OSIRIS, present the opportunity to distinguish resolved sources from diffuse emission at small scales and quantify the dilution of the emission-line signal, if any.

First, it is worth reiterating the findings from Colina et al. (2015) that are relevant to the discussion at hand. In assessing the effect of spatial resolution, they compared the integrated (e.g., flux-weighted) and median [Fe II] ($1.64 \mu\text{m}$)/ $Br\gamma$ and $H_2/Br\gamma$ measurements and found that, with the exception of a few objects, most LIRGs show large differences in the [Fe II]/ $Br\gamma$ ratio with integrated over median values ~ 1.5 – 2.2 times higher. They reasoned that integrated values are more affected

Table 4
Statistical $H_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ Line Ratios

Galaxy Name ^a	Maximum (Visual)	Median	Mean	Variance
UGC 08058 (35 mas)	4.20	1.54	2.56	2.96
IRAS F17207–0014	4.85	1.30	1.41	0.62
UGC 08696	5.30	1.64	1.84	0.79
IRAS F22491–1808	1.63	1.63	1.63	...
IRAS F15250+3608 (50 mas)	2.86	1.13	1.26	0.50
UGC 05101	3.71	1.31	1.46	0.63
ULIRGs	3.76	1.43	1.69	0.92
VV 340a	1.92	0.99	1.00	0.55
IRAS F01364–1042	2.17	1.22	1.27	0.39
IRAS F01364–1042 (35 mas)	2.21	0.88	0.97	0.41
UGC 08387	1.67	0.80	0.81	0.44
CGCG 436–030 (35 mas)	1.17	0.54	0.68	0.31
NGC 6670E (35 mas)	1.22	0.34	0.40	0.21
IRAS F06076 (35 mas)	3.72	0.90	0.97	0.40
IRAS F18090+0130E (35 mas)	1.23	0.59	0.64	0.30
IRAS F18090+0130W (35 mas)	0.98	0.38	0.40	0.17
III Zw 035	4.27	2.25	2.19	1.09
III Zw 035 (35 mas)	6.00	2.01	2.40	1.26
IRAS F20351+2521	1.85	0.58	0.56	0.18
NGC 2623	2.04	0.99	1.02	0.28
NGC 7469N (35 mas)	1.18	0.74	0.75	0.35
NGC 6090	1.06	0.55	0.67	0.43
NGC 7674W (35 mas)	2.65	0.83	0.89	0.45
IRAS F03359+1523	1.20	0.51	0.58	0.30
IRAS F03359+1523 (35 mas)	3.58	0.58	0.60	0.21
MCG +08–11–002	2.20	0.70	0.74	0.31
MCG +08–11–002 (35 mas)	1.46	0.56	0.59	0.22
LIRGs ^b	2.12	0.77	0.83	0.39

Notes.

^a All galaxies refer to the 100 mas data unless specified otherwise.

^b For galaxies observed in both 35 and 100 mas scales, only the values at the 35 mas scale have been incorporated into the LIRG statistics.

by the locus of the nuclei and might therefore appear as higher excitation than the median ones, but they questioned whether this was a general behavior in LIRGs or galaxies in general if larger volumes of galaxies with IFS data were present.

We investigated whether a similar effect in line ratios might be seen in our data. Within our sample, four sources were taken in both the 35 and 100 mas plate scales: III Zw 035, IRAS F01364–1042, IRAS F03359+1523, and MCG +08–11–002. Since all but the two observations for MCG +08–11–002 were obtained on different nights, line ratios provide a more robust test of consistency than calibrated line fluxes, which may incorporate photometric errors from different observing conditions. We extract the $H_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ statistics from Table 4 for these objects and compare the flux-weighted mean over median values at different plate scales. We do find a slight enhancement in the mean over median values of ~ 1.1 – 1.3 times, but we see no systematic differences between those measured from the 100 and 35 mas scales.

There may be several reasons for the apparent discrepancy from the Colina et al. (2015) claim. The OSIRIS area coverage is more limited to the central kpc region, which is dominated by the nuclear source. Thus, a median measurement representative of the nuclear region is less susceptible to the diffuse emission on broader physical scales. Even in the case of our coarser resolution, the nuclear components are resolved. In addition, Colina et al. (2015) illustrated that the disparity between the median and integrated line ratios is negligible in Seyferts but more prominent in LIRGs and star-forming galaxies. There may be a range of the expected divergence among different types of galaxies, and our sample lies in the higher-luminosity end of such a spectrum. Lastly, the Colina et al. (2015) conclusion was based on the integrated and median values of the $[\text{Fe II}]/\text{Br}\gamma$ ratio. They showed the $H_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ measurements in their Figure 7, where the differences appear to be smaller.

5. Discussion

5.1. SFR at Nuclear Scales

In Figure 7, we show the histograms of our derived SFR and Σ_{SFR} for the sample both before and after extinction correction. In both cases, it is clear that there is an ~ 1 – 1.5 dex enhancement in the SFR and SFR surface density that was obscured by the dust in the nuclear regions of our galaxies. This correction corresponds to an extinction up to ~ 2.5 – 4 mag in the K band, or ~ 25 – 40 in the V band, significantly higher than the $A_V \sim 3$ – 17 mag quoted from Piqueras López et al. (2013) but consistent with the $A_V \sim 5$ – 40 mag found in other AO studies of LIRG nuclei (Mattila et al. 2007; Väisänen et al. 2017). If we take a closer look at the VLT/SINFONI results, the A_V values of individual spaxels reach upward of 20–30 mag. In some cases, the extinction at the very center of the K -band continuum peak is not reported due to insufficient S/N in the Brackett line fluxes. The lack of signal at the center, coupled with the integrated nature of the statistics reported in Piqueras López et al. (2013), could explain the discrepancy in extinction corrections between this work and their VLT/SINFONI results.

For comparison, observed SFRs have been derived for both nuclear and extranuclear star-forming clumps identified in high-resolution *HST*/WFC3 narrowband images of $\text{Pa}\alpha$ and $\text{Pa}\beta$ emission of the LIRGs in GOALS. The nuclear SFR ranges from 0.02 to $10 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$, while the nuclear Σ_{SFR} spans ~ 4 – $20 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-2}$ (K. Larson et al. 2018, in preparation). These measurements are broadly consistent with the median values of our uncorrected SFR and Σ_{SFR} distributions. Dust corrections computed from Paschen lines in the H band and Brackett lines in the K band should be applied accordingly, as different extinctions would be determined depending on the lines used and, hence, on the depth probed through the dust (e.g., Väisänen et al. 2017).

Furthermore, we break down the distribution of dust-corrected SFR and Σ_{SFR} by infrared luminosity. The bottom panels of Figure 7 show the histograms of the corrected SFR and Σ_{SFR} for LIRGs and ULIRGs, respectively. In terms of total SFRs, ULIRGs do, on average, make more stars than their lower-luminosity counterparts in the resolved nuclear regions. However, we see here that some LIRGs match their ultraluminous counterparts in SFR. Also, the ULIRGs appear indistinguishable from the LIRGs in terms of SFR surface densities, suggesting that they are similarly efficient at

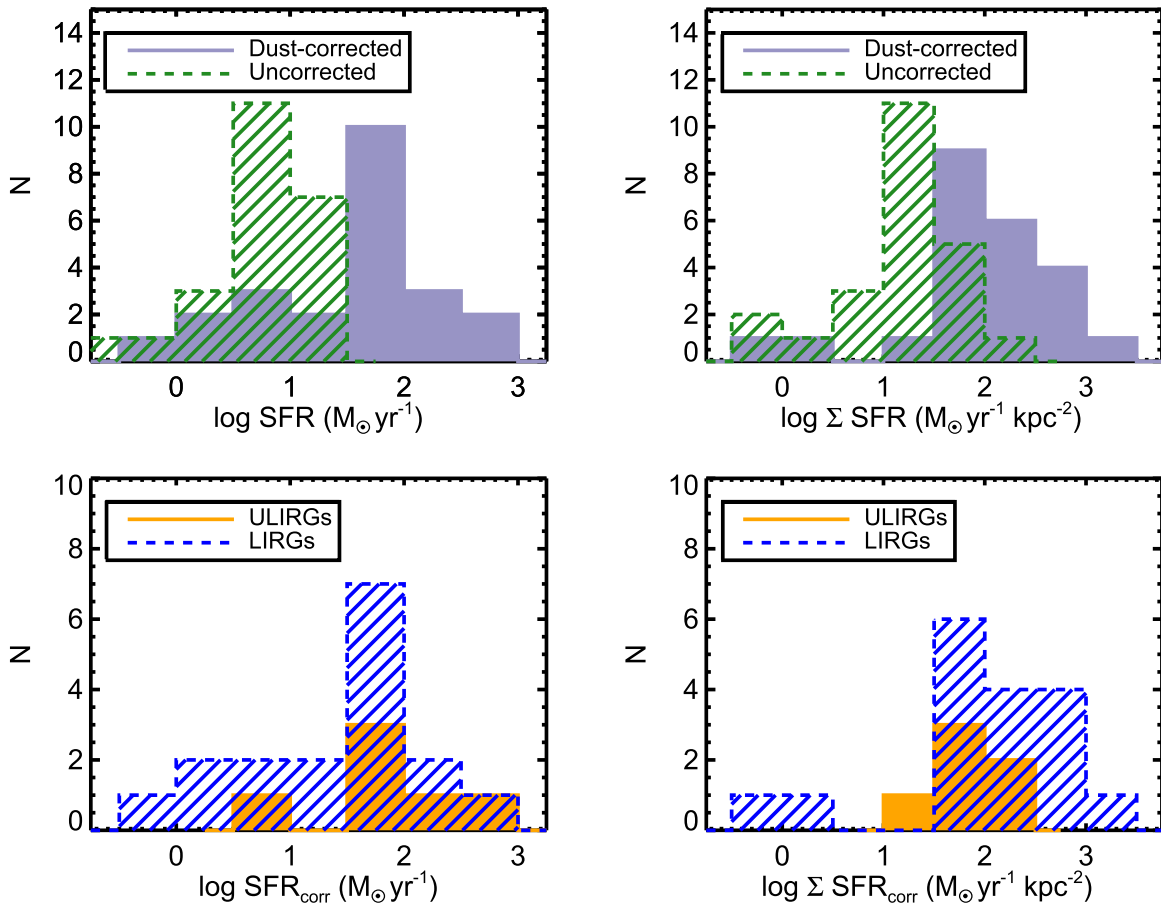


Figure 7. (Top) Histograms of the nuclear SFR (left) and SFR surface density (right) on logarithmic scales before (green hatched) and after (purple shaded) dust correction. In both cases, dust correction raises the observed SFR by a factor of ~ 1 – 1.5 dex. (Bottom) Histograms of the dust-corrected nuclear SFR (left) and SFR surface density (right) on logarithmic scales as segregated by ULIRGs (orange shaded) and LIRGs (blue hatched). It can be seen that the ULIRGs have SFRs that are comparable to the high end of what the LIRGs span but may be indistinguishable from the LIRGs in terms of SFR surface densities. Bin sizes are 0.5 dex.

producing stars at these scales from near-infrared star formation indicators. It is plausible that the ULIRG nuclei are still optically thick and thus undercorrected at these wavelengths; future resolved far-infrared observations could confirm these findings. We note that these observed SFR and SFR surface density values within our S/N-defined nuclear regions are not consistent in physical scales across our sample that spans a range in redshifts, such that even SFR surface density could be affected if a radial gradient were present. The fact that the LIRGs and ULIRGs exhibit similar distributions in Σ_{SFR} is consistent with what was observed with VLT/SINFONI of the inner regions of nearby southern (U)LIRGs (Piqueras López et al. 2016).

We further explore the dust-corrected nuclear SFR and SFR surface density relations with various properties of the (U) LIRG hosts in Figure 8. First, we examine how they may correlate individually with the host’s infrared luminosity. Globally, we expect the infrared luminosity to correlate with SFR, particularly in (U)LIRGs, because the light from the formation of young stars is reprocessed through dust in the cooler regime (cf. U et al. 2012). We saw in Figure 7 that ULIRGs occupy the high end of nuclear SFR; however, the relation between SFR and $\log L_{\text{IR}}$ is difficult to quantify (see top left panel in Figure 8). The trend is similarly insignificant in the case of SFR surface density (bottom left panel).

Next, we consider the relation of the nuclear SFR with the merger class of the (U)LIRG host system. If the most rapid star formation in (U)LIRGs is triggered by merger activity, we would expect the nuclear SFR to be most enhanced at coalescence. We have compiled the merger classification for our sample in our summary table (see Table 5). We have also collated, in the same table, the projected nuclear separation between nuclei, if observed and resolved, from the literature, should it offer additional insights into the accretion of gas onto the galaxy center throughout the merging process.

In the middle panels of Figure 8, we have plotted the dust-corrected nuclear SFR (top) and SFR surface density (bottom) on a logarithmic scale as a function of merger class. We see that the SFR appears to increase with merger class as the interacting galaxy pair coalesces at merger stages 5–6 ($\tau = 0.44 \pm 0.004$). This increase is consistent with the picture of a merger-induced starburst in the central kiloparsec region, as seen in simulations (e.g., Moreno et al. 2015), as well as in observations (e.g., Barrera-Ballesteros et al. 2015).

We consider the relation between the nuclear SFR (and Σ_{SFR}) with the projected nuclear separation between the nuclei, if seen and resolved by observations, in the right panels of Figure 8. An enhancement in the SFR as the projected separation between the nuclei diminishes is evident in this plot ($\tau = -0.31 \pm 0.04$). The scatter in the relation may decrease if the separation is more accurately measured from dynamical

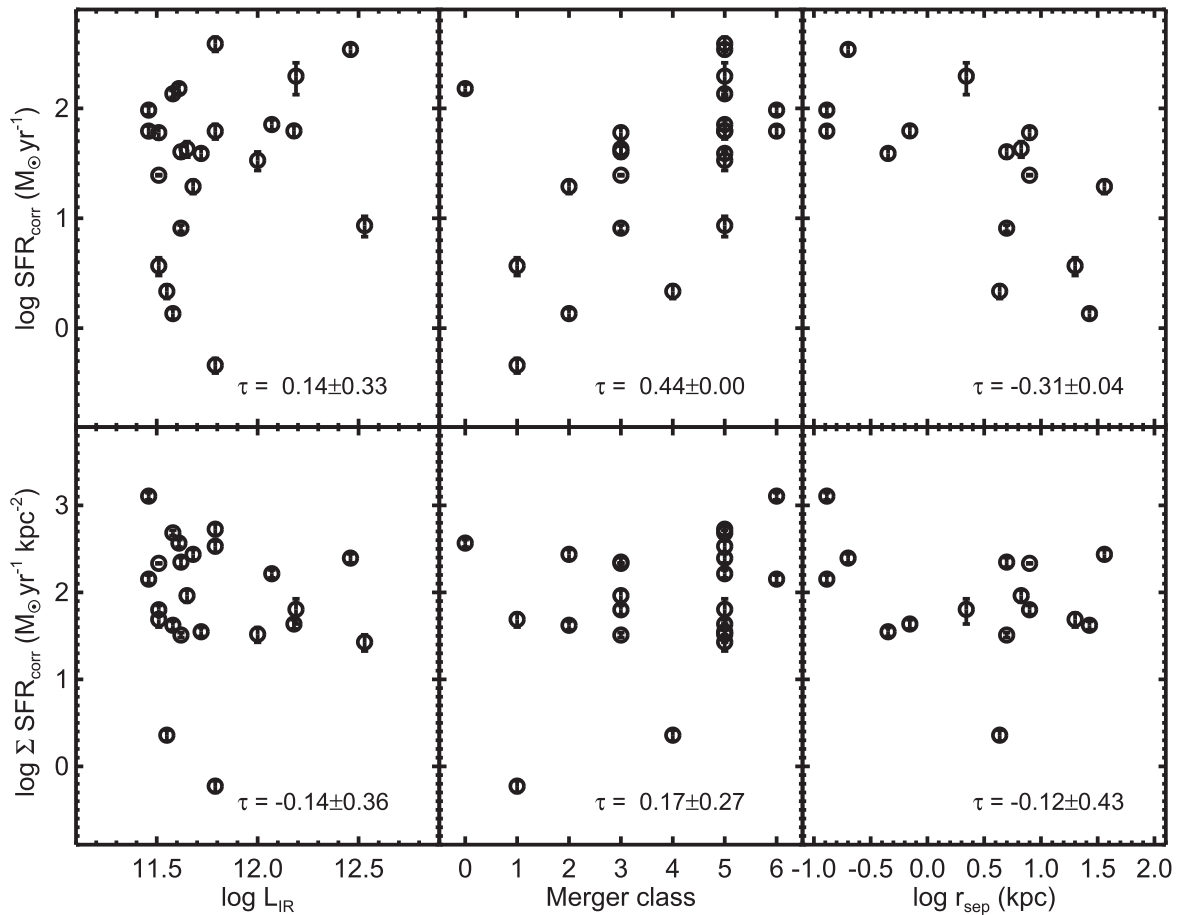


Figure 8. Dust-corrected nuclear SFR (top) and nuclear SFR surface density (bottom) on logarithmic scales as a function of galaxy-integrated global infrared luminosity $\log L_{\text{IR}}$ (left), merger class (middle), and nuclear separation $\log r_{\text{sep}}$ (right). Kendall's correlation coefficient τ , along with its significance, is given in each panel.

modeling of the merger system and does not suffer from projection effects. We also caution that the projected nuclear separation is susceptible to instrument resolution. For instance, NGC 7674W is listed as having a companion ~ 20 pc away (Haan et al. 2011), but Kharb et al. (2017) recently reported high angular resolution observations from the VLBA that resolve the main western nucleus into two radio cores 0.35 pc apart. It is possible that this system has undergone more than one major merger in the past, and it may be difficult to disentangle the effects of the various merging events without detailed dynamical modeling to assess timescales.

5.2. Shocked Gas among (U)LIRG Hosts

From our $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ maps, we have identified six of 22 galaxy nuclei that host shocked molecular gas. Five of the six ULIRGs plus one LIRG in our sample host shocked molecular gas in coherent structures (with $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma > 2$; see Figure 6). The fact that shocks appear to be preferentially found in the more infrared luminous systems may be because ULIRGs have more powerful starbursts and more AGNs to heat the dense gas in the nuclear region. Wide-field optical IFS studies have found that the galaxy-wide shock fraction increases with merger stage (Monreal-Ibero et al. 2010; Rich et al. 2015), which also correlates with infrared luminosity. It is thus not surprising to find more shocked gas among the ULIRG hosts than in their less-luminous counterparts. However, our current study using

a high angular resolution instrument such as OSIRIS has the unique ability to peer through the dust into the inner kiloparsec of the merging system. The shocked gas detected in this work may represent the smoking-gun signature of the more widespread shocks seen in larger IFS surveys (e.g., Rich et al. 2015; Ho et al. 2016), the connection between which is muddled by drastic differences across existing instrument resolutions and is yet to be thoroughly investigated.

The less-luminous exception, and arguably the most unequivocal case of shocked molecular gas in this sample, was found in the LIRG III Zw 035. As the only LIRG that shows spatially coherent, definitively shock-excited H_2 gas, III Zw 035 has an unremarkable infrared luminosity of $\log L_{\text{IR}}/L_{\odot} = 11.62$ at a redshift of 0.0278. It is classified as merger stage 3, with a nuclear separation of 5 kpc. The fact that it has a nondetection in the *Swift*-BAT hard X-ray bands (Koss et al. 2013) but exhibits Compton-thick AGN qualities in the *Spitzer*-IRS data (González-Martín et al. 2015) means that its center must be heavily obscured. It also has the most compact 33 GHz continuum emission (with a nuclear half-light radius of only 30 pc) among a sample of 22 local (U)LIRGs from the GOALS sample (Barcos-Muñoz et al. 2017).

5.3. Do AGNs Shock-heat the Molecular Gas?

Further, we want to investigate whether the detected shocks may be a manifestation of AGN- or starburst-driven feedback.

Table 5
Summary Table

Galaxy Name [†]	Merger Class	Nuclear Separation (kpc)	AGN	Feedback Signature	
				from OSIRIS	from Literature
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
UGC 08058 (35 mas)	5	single (a)	Y (1)	Y	Y (i)
IRAS F17207–0014	5	0.20 (b)	N (b)	Y (b)	N (i), (iii), Y (ii)
UGC 08696	5	0.75 (c)	Y (1)	Y (c)	Y (i)
IRAS F22491–1808	5	2.20 (a), (d)	N (2), (3)	Y	N (i), Y (iii)
IRAS F15250+3608 (50 mas)	5	single (a)	Y(buried) (2), (3)	(Y)	Y (i)
UGC 05101	5	single (a)	Y (1)	Y	N (i)
VV 340a	1	single (a)	Y (1)	N	...
IRAS F01364–1042	5	single (a)	unclear (4)	(Y)	...
IRAS F01364–1042 (35 mas)	5	single (a)	unclear (4)	(Y)	...
UGC 08387	5	0.45 (e)	Y (8)	N	...
CGCG 436–030 (35 mas)	2	36.23 (e)	unclear (4)	N	...
NGC 6670E (35 mas)	2	1.04 (e)	N (5), (6)	(Y)	...
IRAS F06076–2139N (35 mas)	3	6.70 (f)	N (6)	N	...
IRAS F18090+0130E (35 mas)	2	49.35 (e)	N (6)	N	...
IRAS F18090+0130W (35 mas)	2	49.35 (e)	N (6)	N	...
III Zw 035	3	4.99 (e)	N (6), CT (7)	Y	...
III Zw 035 (35 mas)	3	4.99 (e)	N (6), CT (7)	Y	...
IRAS F20351+2521	0	single (a), (e)	N (6)	N	...
NGC 2623	5	single (a), (e)	Y (8)	(Y)	...
NGC 7469N (35 mas)	2	26.76 (e)	Y (8)(S)	N	...
NGC 6090	4	4.33 (e)	N (9)	N	...
NGC 7674W (35 mas)	1	19.99 (e)	Y (8)	(maybe)	...
IRAS F03359+1523	3	7.94 (e)	N (6), unclear (4)	(maybe)	...
IRAS F03359+1523 (35 mas)	3	7.94 (e)	N (6), unclear (4)	(maybe)	...
MCG +08–11–002	6	0.13 (g)	N (8), (g)	N	...
MCG +08–11–002 (35 mas)	6	0.13 (g)	N (8), (g)	N	...

Note. Column 1: galaxy name (†all galaxies refer to the 100 mas data unless specified otherwise). Column 2: merger classification adopted from Haan et al. (2011); see text for details. Column 3: nuclear separation between double nuclei, where detected. (Galaxies listed as “single” have only one kinematic nucleus known to us from this data set and the literature.) References: (a) Medling et al. (2014); (b) Medling et al. (2015b); (c) U et al. (2013); (d) this OSIRIS work; (e) Haan et al. (2011); (f) *HST*-ACS images; (g) Davies et al. (2016). Column 4: detection of any AGN signature. Y: AGN dominated; N: starburst dominated; Y(buried): obscured AGN; unclear: likely a composite. References: (1) Iwasawa et al. 2011; (2) Yuan et al. 2010; (3) Imanishi et al. 2016; (4) Vardoulaki et al. 2015; (5) Mudd et al. 2014; (6) Koss et al. 2013; (7) González-Martín et al. 2015; (8) Petric et al. 2011; (9) Cortijo-Ferrero et al. 2017). For NGC 7469, the southern nucleus is the one identified as a Seyfert. Column 5: detection of feedback signature in this OSIRIS work. Y: shock evidence from elevated $H_2/Br\gamma$ ratio (>2); (Y/maybe): kinematic signature of turbulent gas to be presented in forthcoming paper. Column 6: detection of feedback signature from the literature. (i) OH molecular outflows from *Herschel Space Observatory* (Veilleux et al. 2013); (ii) Na I D interstellar absorption from ground-based telescopes (Rupke et al. 2005a, 2005b); (iii) hot molecular gas observed with VLT/SINFONI (Emons et al. 2017). Most studies cover a higher infrared luminosity range than is targeted here by our GOALS/KOALA survey, so the sample overlap only extends to ULIRGs.

We assemble AGN signatures from across the electromagnetic spectrum in Table 5. Among this sample, 12 of 21 systems have been observed by the *Chandra X-ray Observatory* either as part of GOALS or by other programs. Four are classified as AGN hosts from X-ray observations (UGC 05101, UGC 08058, UGC 08696, and VV 340a; Iwasawa et al. 2011; Ricci et al. 2017). Four additional galaxies are identified as AGN hosts via the detection of the [Ne V] $14.3\ \mu\text{m}$ line in the mid-infrared *Spitzer*-IRS spectra (UGC 08387, NGC 2623, NGC 7469N, and NGC 7674W; Petric et al. 2011). Among these AGN hosts, UGC 05101, UGC 08696, and UGC 08058 have shocked molecular gas identified in this work. The proximity of the shocked gas to the central AGN may indicate AGN feedback as the source for the shock heating in those three cases.

On the other hand, VV 340a, UGC 8387, and NGC 7469N are three AGN hosts that do not show any signs of shocks or feedback. At an early stage of merging (stage 1; Haan et al. 2011), VV 340a hosts a Compton-thick AGN as detected by *Chandra* (Iwasawa et al. 2011). If the presence of shocks in (U) LIRGs is plausibly induced by galaxy interaction, the lack of a

shock signature in VV 340a could suggest an upper limit on how early shock heating might take place in merging progenitors. In the case of UGC 8387, the OSIRIS data are incomplete in the coverage of the nucleus due to unfortunate observing conditions. A hint of low-velocity, excited H_2 is present on the outskirts of the molecular gas disk, so more follow-up observations at the center of the Seyfert nucleus may be worthwhile. As for NGC 7469, the northern nucleus we show here is 26 kpc away from the Seyfert 1 source in the system, which does indeed feature biconical outflows traced by coronal lines (Müller-Sánchez et al. 2011). The remaining two AGN hosts (NGC 2623 and NGC 7674W) feature high-dispersion ($\gtrsim 150\text{--}200\ \text{km s}^{-1}$) H_2 gas that may be heated by AGN photoionization; a detailed study of the kinematics will be presented in a future paper.

We explore the relation between nuclear shocks and AGN strength more quantitatively in Figure 9. We adopt the average mid-infrared and bolometric AGN fractions computed from various *Spitzer*-IRS and other diagnostics in Díaz-Santos et al. (2017); see references therein. While the signature from shocked H_2 is diluted in the mean $H_2/Br\gamma$ ratio relative to

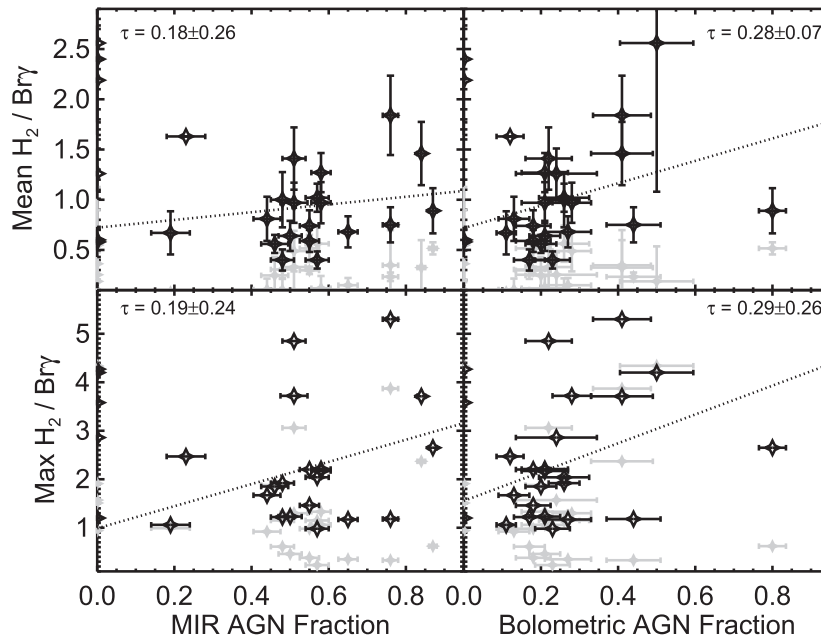


Figure 9. Mean (top) and maximum (bottom) $H_2/Br\gamma$ plotted as a function of mid-infrared (left) and bolometric (right) AGN fraction adopted from Díaz-Santos et al. (2017). Dotted lines are linear fits through the various sets of points, excluding those at zero AGN fraction. Kendall’s correlation coefficient τ , along with its significance, is given in each panel. The filled gray stars represent the mean and maximum $H_2/Br\gamma$ values as determined from data that were rebinned to the lowest physical resolution of the sample and show an overall dilution, as expected from lower-resolution data.

the corresponding maximum value, weak correlations between shocked gas and AGN strength measured in the mid-infrared and bolometrically are seen (Kendall’s correlation coefficient $\tau \sim 0.3$, though generally insignificantly), suggesting that some of the observed shocks may be powered, at least in part, by AGNs in these nuclei. The scatter in these weak correlations can be attributed to patchy dust obscuration in the near-infrared wavelengths or the presence of other mechanisms at work to drive shock excitation.

To further verify the impact of spatial resolution on our results, we rebinned all the data to the lowest physical resolution present in the sample, e.g., that of IRAS F22491–1808 at $146.7 \text{ pc spaxel}^{-1}$. The most important effect is the loss of the ability to visually identify resolved structures originally present in the sample but also to identify potential shocked gas, given how its peak signal is smoothed out. The quantitative influence from the degradation of angular resolution on peak $H_2/Br\gamma$ values is further shown as gray stars in Figure 9.

Our finding that nearly half of the AGN hosts exhibit shocked H_2 suggests that AGNs may shock-heat the molecular gas, but it is not ubiquitous, and photoionization may also be important. Further, we cannot rule out the possibility that other mechanisms, such as cloud–cloud collisions or mechanical perturbations of the ISM, might also contribute to the shocks in these AGN hosts. We also find shocked gas in four non-AGN hosts that must have been excited by other ionizing sources. We will further discuss the impact of AGN- and starburst-driven winds on the ISM in a future paper.

5.4. Comparison with OH Gas

In Table 5, we record the detection of feedback signatures in other wavelength regimes in the literature. Molecular outflows in galaxy mergers have previously been identified in the longer

far-infrared and millimeter wavelengths, for instance, using the OH $119 \mu\text{m}$ feature from observations taken with the *Herschel Space Observatory* (Veilleux et al. 2013). Due to differences in the target selections, there are only six ULIRGs in our overlapping sample. Of these, two sources (UGC 08696 and UGC 08058) exhibit OH outflows with median velocities of $\sim -200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. These velocities agree very well with those of our molecular outflows seen in the near-infrared H_2 transitions (U et al. 2013; Medling et al. 2015b). We do see outflowing gas in UGC 08696, though the S/N of our data cubes renders the case of UGC 08058 less conclusive.

Of the remaining four sources in our overlapping sample with *Herschel* observations, three have detected inflows based on redshifted OH absorption features with median velocity $v_{50(\text{abs})} \geq 50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$: IRAS F22491–1808, IRAS F15250+3608, and IRAS F17207–0014. However, the spectral resolution of OSIRIS ($\Delta v \sim 80 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) hinders our ability to detect slow, inflowing gas. As for IRAS F17207–0014, our in-depth analysis of the OSIRIS data set along with large-scale optical IFS data has revealed molecular gas dynamics that are more consistent with outflows (Medling et al. 2015b). The other discrepancy between our analysis and that of Veilleux et al. (2013) rests with UGC 05101, where we see shocked, highly turbulent molecular gas well in excess of 200 km s^{-1} emanating from the Seyfert nucleus, but only $v_{50(\text{abs})} = -9 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ was detected of the OH $119 \mu\text{m}$ feature. It is reasonable to explain this difference in terms of physical scales and the multiphase nature of outflows: it would be normal to have fast, warm outflows closer to the nuclei and slower, cool outflows spatially averaged over kiloparsec scales, which is where most of the outflowing mass would be. We note, however, that a maximum velocity $v_{\text{max}(\text{abs})}$ of -1200 km s^{-1} was reported in the *Herschel* work, which is among the fastest outflow velocities in that analysis.

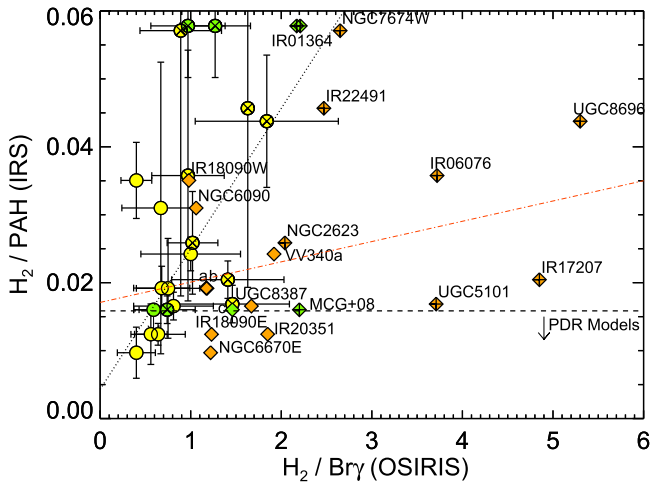


Figure 10. Comparison of the near-infrared diagnostic $H_2/Br\gamma$ from OSIRIS to mid-infrared line ratio H_2/PAH from *Spitzer*-IRS from Stierwalt et al. (2014). Twenty systems in the overlap sample that have the $7.7\ \mu\text{m}$ PAH feature detected are represented in this plot; each galaxy is plotted twice to illustrate the difference between the two derivation methods. The filled circles indicate the 3σ clipped mean $H_2/Br\gamma$ values with 1σ horizontal error bars; the large vertical error bars on four of the data points are due to the limited detection for one or more of the mid-infrared H_2 lines in the IRS spectra. In contrast, the filled diamonds represent the maximum $H_2/Br\gamma$ values indicating the most highly excited spaxels in the resolved nuclear regions for the same galaxies. The crossed symbols signify those objects identified as shock candidates from the 2D $H_2/Br\gamma$ morphology. The nonparametric linear fit for the maximum-value diamonds (dot-dashed line) is flatter with larger scatter than that for the mean value circles (dotted line), indicating that while excited H_2 can be seen in both the near- and mid-infrared diagnostics, high angular observations are necessary to pick out the shock-excited regions. The dashed line reflects the upper limit in H_2/PAH explained by PDR models, above which another type of excitation, most likely shocks, will play a role. The green points indicate the two instances where an object is plotted twice for different plate scales: IRAS F01364–1042 and MCG +08–11–002. Sources a and b correspond to CGCG 436–030 (35 mas) and NGC 7469N, respectively, to clarify the particularly crowded points.

5.5. Gas, Dust, and Star Formation in (U)LIRGs

In order to get a sense of how the ionized gas and dust content might correlate with the warm molecular gas and star formation in these dusty galaxies, we also compare the near-infrared diagnostic $H_2/Br\gamma$ with the mid-infrared line ratio H_2/PAH extracted from *Spitzer*-IRS (Stierwalt et al. 2014) in Figure 10 for the 18 galaxies in our overlapping sample. (All of the galaxies in our sample have been observed with *Spitzer*-IRS, but only 18 of them, two with two separate observations at different plate scales, have detected the $7.7\ \mu\text{m}$ PAH feature enabling the ensuing analysis. The mid-infrared numerator H_2 incorporates the total line flux summed from the mid-infrared S0–S2 transitions. In cases where one of the H_2 lines is a mere upper-limit detection, its error has been conservatively estimated at a level equal to its corresponding flux measurement and subsequently propagated into the error of the total H_2 flux.) The $H_2/Br\gamma$ ratios are the clipped mean and maximum values (excluding outliers) within the central $\lesssim 400$ pc region. The adopted H_2/PAH values incorporate the H_2 (S0–S2) transitions and the $7.7\ \mu\text{m}$ PAH feature in the larger IRS slit ($\lesssim 2$ kpc).

Overall, the sample shows a correlation between the two diagnostic line ratios (as indicated by the dotted line in Figure 10, with a correlation coefficient $\tau = 0.40$ and p -value of 0.0135); a correlation is expected because the H_2 is likely to

be excited by the same processes across the two wavelength regimes. The nonparametric generalized Kendall’s τ and the Theil–Sen median-based linear model (implemented in the *mbim* R statistical package) were used for the correlation measurement and linear fitting, given their robust treatment of potential outliers. The scatter about the linear fit may be due to differences in patchy extinction in the nuclear regions and in the mismatched physical scales. Some scatter is also likely due to $Br\gamma$ and PAH spatial variations, since the ionized gas and dust emission regions need not correlate on small scales, as was seen in Díaz-Santos et al. (2008, 2010) using high-resolution ($0''.4$) mid-infrared Gemini/T-ReCS data.

Also shown on the plot are the outlier-excluded maximum $H_2/Br\gamma$ values for each galaxy; the variance in how much they are offset with respect to their average counterpart is challenging to predict based on integrated properties, but it highlights the importance of high angular resolution observations. The flatter fit with a negligible slope ($\tau = 0.21$ and p -value of 0.194) between the H_2/PAH values from integrated light through the IRS slit and the maximally enhanced excited OSIRIS spaxels suggests that shocked regions may be small and unresolved at $10''$ (~ 10 kpc) scales. Spatially resolving and quantifying the cooler gas and dust will require mid-infrared imaging or IFS observations using the upcoming *JWST*. Our OSIRIS shock candidates span a range in H_2/PAH ratios, likely due to the fact that significant star formation, which could drive shocks and feedback, contributes to the PAH emission. We note that all of the identified shock candidates lie above the upper limit of H_2/PAH expected from photodissociation region (PDR) models (see Stierwalt et al. 2014 for the adoption of this value in these H_2 and PAH transitions).

6. Summary

We present high-resolution ($0''.035$ – $0''.100$ spaxel $^{-1}$, ~ 40 pc spaxel $^{-1}$) near-infrared AO-assisted integral field observations taken with Keck/OSIRIS for a sample of 21 nearby ($z < 0.05$) (U)LIRG systems (22 nuclei) from the KOALA-GOALS Survey. In particular, we focus on examining the nuclear SFR and identifying shocks using $H_2/Br\gamma$ as a tracer. We summarize our findings as follows.

1. Using H_2 line ratio diagnostics, we find that the molecular gas in our sample of (U)LIRGs is more likely excited by thermal emission (from X-ray irradiation or shocks or a combination of both). Systems where we identified shocked gas based on excess H_2 relative to $Br\gamma$ gas reside on the diagnostic diagram nearest to that occupied by shock predictions.
2. We compute dust-corrected nuclear SFR and SFR surface density based on calibrated $Br\gamma$ fluxes and find that the nuclear SFR correlates with merger class and diminishing nuclear separation. These trends are largely consistent with the picture of merger-induced starbursts within the central kiloparsec region of galaxy mergers.
3. Six of our sources (five ULIRGs and one LIRG) feature shocked molecular gas as identified by near-infrared diagnostic $H_2/Br\gamma > 2$. Considering the infrared luminosity of these shock hosts, it appears that shocks are preferentially found in the ultraluminous systems but may also be triggered at an earlier merging stage.

4. Given that nearly half of the AGN hosts exhibit shocked H_2 , it is clear that on circumnuclear scales, AGNs have a strong effect on heating the surrounding molecular gas. However, the weak correlation between nuclear shocks and AGN strength indicates that it is not simply the relative strength of the AGN that drives the excess in warm H_2 . The coupling of the AGN power to the dense molecular gas is likely to be complicated and depends on orientation, dust shielding, density, and other factors. Shocks may also be triggered by cloud–cloud collisions or mechanical perturbations of the ISM.
5. The near- and mid-infrared diagnostics largely agree, since the warm and cooler H_2 is expected to be excited by the same processes. Scatter about the relation may be due to differences in patchy extinction within the nuclei and also likely to $\text{Br}\gamma$ and PAH, since the ionized gas and dust need not correlate at scales comparable to H II regions. A detailed understanding of molecular gas physics will require spatially resolving and quantifying the cooler gas and dust components as enabled by our upcoming *JWST* Early Release Science observations (PI: Armus, ID 1328) in the future.

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Facilities: Keck: I/II (OSIRIS, AO).

Appendix Notes on Individual Objects

Here we include detailed notes on the individual galaxies as relevant for interpreting our OSIRIS maps.

A.1. UGC 08058

UGC 08058, or Mrk 231, is the most luminous ULIRG in GOALS and, hence, in this KOALA sample. As a bona fide QSO, it has been found to host molecular outflows as an indicator of AGN feedback in previous infrared and sub-millimeter work (Alatalo 2015; González-Alfonso et al. 2017). With velocities well exceeding 500 km s^{-1} $\sim 1 \text{ kpc}$ away from the center, one might expect to see high-velocity gas close to the ionizing source in the central kpc region. However, the S/Ns in our emission lines are weak, as the near-infrared spectrum is dominated by the AGN continuum. Thus, we were not able to directly detect outflow signatures in the H_2 or $\text{Br}\gamma$ line kinematics close to the center, though a coherent region $\sim 250 \text{ pc}$ SE of the nucleus is seen to feature elevated $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ ratios.

A.2. IRAS F17207–0014

IRAS F17207–0014 is a late-stage merging ULIRG with two kinematically distinct nuclei, the collision of whose ISM has likely induced shocks tracking the base of a collimated outflow (see details in our previous work in Medling et al. 2015b). High-resolution Plateau de Bure interferometer data also found a CO molecular outflow plausibly associated with a hidden AGN in the western nucleus, as suggested by García-Burillo et al. (2015). From the SFR map, we find that the sites for star formation as traced by $\text{Br}\gamma$ are to the west of the outflow base.

A.3. UGC 08696

UGC 08696, or Mrk 273, is another ULIRG in the late-stage merging phases analyzed in detail in our previous work (U et al. 2013). We have found evidence for a molecular outflow originating from a plausible obscured AGN nucleus in the north (instead of from the X-ray-bright AGN nucleus in the southwest). The multiphase and multiscale nature of its outflow has been detailed in other studies of the warm and cold ionized and molecular gases (e.g., Rupke & Veilleux 2013; Veilleux et al. 2013; Ciccone et al. 2014; Aladro et al. 2018). Here we can see that the outflow is traced by shocked H_2 gas in the northern nucleus.

A.4. IRAS F22491–1808

IRAS F22491–1808 is a ULIRG system with two kinematically distinct nuclei in the K -band continuum and $\text{Pa}\alpha$ emission approximately 2.2 kpc apart (see Paper I for a detailed flux and kinematics map of H_2 and $\text{Pa}\alpha$). Since the H_2 and $\text{Pa}\alpha$ do not share the same kinematics, the presence of a strongly streaming or outflowing shocked gas has been conjectured. Indeed, H_2 outflows have been detected by Emonts et al. (2017) from the eastern galaxy, which is the fainter component in the system and cospatial with our maximum $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ spaxels.

A.5. IRAS F15250+3608

IRAS F15250+3608 is the only galaxy in Paper I for which we did not see rotation in either stars or gas. There is potentially shocked H_2 gas near the nucleus reaching a velocity dispersion upward of 150 km s^{-1} , which could be worth follow-up observations to confirm.

A.6. UGC 05101

UGC 5101 features a Compton-thick AGN with strong mid-infrared (Armus et al. 2004, 2007) and X-ray signature (Imanishi et al. 2003; Ptak et al. 2003; González-Martín et al. 2009) but lacks optical signatures (Yuan et al. 2010). In our OSIRIS maps, the AGN continuum dominates, though H_2 and $\text{Br}\gamma$ emission both peak at the same location. The H_2 gas is particularly bright near the nucleus, such that enhanced $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ spaxels can be seen coming out of the center and may be interpreted as a shock candidate.

A.7. VV 340a

VV 340a is at an early stage of merging as categorized in Haan et al. (2011). It hosts a Compton-thick AGN that was detected by *Chandra* but not by *Swift*-BAT (Iwasawa et al. 2011; Koss et al. 2013). Its large-scale disk features a solid dust lane, while its nuclear disk is seen in the continuum and H_2 emission (see nuclear disk properties in Paper I). We see no coherent structure in the $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ map that could be associated with outflows, which, if warranted by the depth of the data, could place an upper limit on how early outflows are triggered in the nuclei of merging progenitors.

A.8. IRAS F01364–1042

IRAS F01364–1042 is a LIRG with a clear rotating gas disk detected in H_2 and $\text{Pa}\alpha$ as detailed in Paper I. In the 100 mas scale data, extended H_2 to the south between the major and minor axis has been seen, lending potential support to an outflowing structure traced by H_2 . In the 35 mas scale data, the continuum is resolved into east–west extended emission with the enhanced $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ spaxels originating from the center. The spatial correlation of this excited molecular gas with prominent non-Keplerian motion and elevated velocity dispersion as mentioned in the text lends support that there could be molecular outflows present, to be confirmed by follow-up high angular resolution observations.

A.9. UGC 08387

UGC 08387, or IC 883, has been identified as an AGN host by the detection of the $[\text{Ne V}]$ line from IRS spectra (Petric et al. 2011). A parsec-scale radio jet detected using VLBI further suggests that the nucleus plays host to AGN activity (Romero-Cañizales et al. 2017). Though the mosaicking of the nucleus of this galaxy is unfortunately incomplete due to observing conditions, we included the data analysis here for completeness. Even though the central AGN is not pictured within the frame, we see a hint of what may be low-velocity, excited H_2 on the outskirts of the molecular gas disk. Due possibly to heating by AGN photoionization, the $\text{H}_2/\text{Br}\gamma$ map may indicate a layer of H_2 gas heated by the Seyfert nucleus worthy of future follow-up observations perpendicular to the gas disk.

A.10. CGCG 436–030

CGCG 436–030 is an LIRG with a star-forming clump to the northwest of the nucleus, as demonstrated in its $\text{Br}\gamma$ flux map well modeled in Paper I. In this galaxy, the H_2 gas is relatively weak and does not appear to be shock-heated by the nearby star-forming clump. Both H_2 and $\text{Br}\gamma$ display rotational kinematic signatures that follow each other fairly consistently.

A.11. NGC 6670E

NGC 6670E is the eastern component of a merging galaxy pair with a companion $\sim 17 \text{ kpc}$ away (see resolved X-ray emission in Mudd et al. 2014), but the measured separation between the two nuclei as detected in *H*-band *HST*-NICMOS images within the eastern galaxy is $\sim 1 \text{ kpc}$ (Haan et al. 2011). There are two caveats regarding the analysis of this galaxy: (1) the OSIRIS data analyzed in this work were taken after Paper I was published, and thus we do not yet have the quantitative properties of the nuclear disks; and (2) this was one of three nuclei for which we did not have proper calibration frames of our standard stars, and thus we were unable to flux-calibrate this galaxy in the consistent manner we did the others. For this reason, the units on the continuum, H_2 , and $\text{Br}\gamma$ maps are not properly displayed, and the intensity of the line and continuum should be treated in relative units. We were also unable to produce an SFR map, since we did not have a properly calibrated map of the $\text{Br}\gamma$ luminosity.

Nonetheless, it is interesting that the gas peaks for both H_2 and $\text{Br}\gamma$ are displaced from the main continuum peak, residing instead at an off-nucleus star-forming clump $\sim 200 \text{ pc}$ west of the *K*-band continuum peak. The H_2 does not appear to be excited, though it displays high velocity dispersion that may be traced to the gas peak and could be a candidate for star formation–driven outflows in future studies.

A.12. IRAS F06076–2139N

IRAS F06076 is a system of two clearly distinct galaxies with a projected nuclear separation of $\sim 6.7 \text{ kpc}$ according to *HST*-ACS imaging. Large-scale, optical IFS data from VLT/VIMOS show that at low-intermediate masses and with projected velocities of $\sim 550 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, the two galaxies are unlikely to ever merge (Arribas et al. 2008). The northern nucleus, which is the one our OSIRIS FOV covers, is dominated by star formation, as indicated by the optical line ratio and velocity dispersion (Rich et al. 2015). Our 35 mas data resolve the *K*-band continuum emission into two peaks and illustrate that the $\text{Br}\gamma$ gas is extended over this region. The H_2 gas is more concentrated at the continuum peaks, with a velocity dispersion of $\sim 110 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ in this inner 200 pc region.

A.13. IRAS F18090+0130E/W

IRAS F18090+0130 hosts two progenitor galaxies 49 kpc apart (Haan et al. 2011). At the early stage of merging, this system was observed but not detected in *Swift*-BAT (Koss et al. 2013). The OSIRIS observations here provide a baseline of what early-stage galaxy mergers may feature before they become morphologically disturbed: the extended continuum is resolved into what appear like spiral arms well traced by the gas in both nuclei. Both the molecular and ionized gas appears extended but not heated, given the lack of significant nuclear activity in the respective regions. Like NGC 6670E, we lacked

proper calibration frames for these galaxies and thus were unable to flux-calibrate the OSIRIS data.

A.14. III Zw 035

The galaxy III Zw 035 is an LIRG that shows strong extension in H_2 emission along the minor axis of the galaxy coupled with non-Keplerian kinematics and enhanced velocity dispersion in the same region. The 100 mas scale data show a hint of this extension in the H_2 maps, but the molecular outflow is best resolved in the 35 mas scale maps in Figure 3. The H_2 peak is not only displaced from that of the K -band continuum but is shown to be shock-excited in a coherent region in the $H_2/Br\gamma$ map.

A.15. IRAS F20351+2521

IRAS F20351+2521 is an LIRG with galactic-scale spiral arms that feed into the clumpy nature as sampled within the OSIRIS FOV. As was found in Paper I, its H_2 and $Br\gamma$ emission show similar kinematics, as this early-stage LIRG shows no sign of outflowing or shock-heated gas.

A.16. NGC 2623

NGC 2623, a well-studied LIRG hosting both off-nuclear star clusters and an AGN, represents a prototypical advanced merger with twin tidal tails extending from a single nucleus (Sanders et al. 2003; Evans et al. 2008). Its K -band IFS data feature smooth flux profiles and kinematically rotating kinematics in all tracers (Paper I). Its H_2 gas is extended relative to the $Br\gamma$ emission and may have a hint of $>150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ dispersion of H_2 gas along the minor axis of the rotating disk. It is a potential outflow candidate to be resolved by higher-resolution data in the future.

A.17. NGC 7469N

NGC 7469 is a Seyfert 1 system with a disturbed companion $\sim 26 \text{ kpc}$ away. It features an $\sim 10^7 M_\odot$ black hole measured virially from reverberation mapping (Peterson et al. 2014) surrounded by a star-forming ring (Díaz-Santos et al. 2007). The southern nucleus features coronal-line biconical outflows (see details in Müller-Sánchez et al. 2011). Here we have imaged the northern component of this merger system with OSIRIS. At $0''.035$ spaxel $^{-1}$ resolution, the nucleus appears compact with extended diffuse emission in the K -band continuum. Interestingly, the peak of the $Br\gamma$ flux is offset ($\sim 0''.2$, or 65 pc) from the continuum peak; its rotational kinematics likely signifies an off-nucleus star cluster rather than outflowing ionized gas.

A.18. NGC 6090

NGC 6090 has a companion nucleus 4 kpc away (Haan et al. 2011). The main nucleus that we targeted with OSIRIS features large-scale spiral arms traced primarily by $Br\gamma$ flux as star formation sites. Chisholm et al. (2016) detected a galactic outflow with a mass outflow rate of $2.3 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ using the *HST* Cosmic Origins Spectrograph. As noted in Paper I, extracting kinematic information for the gas has proven to be challenging, given the relative lack of gas in the near-infrared range. The $H_2/Br\gamma$ line ratio map also provides no evidence for the presence of shocked gas in this nucleus.

A.19. NGC 7674W

NGC 7674W is a famous Seyfert galaxy recently found to be a subparsec binary black hole candidate with a projected nuclear separation of 0.35 pc between radio cores (Kharb et al. 2017). It also has a companion 20 kpc away (Haan et al. 2011). Its K -band continuum emission is compact, while the $Br\gamma$ gas emission is extended. There is a relative lack of H_2 at the peak of the K -band continuum, possibly masked by strong [Si VI] emission at that location. While the $H_2/Br\gamma$ ratio does not reach the canonical value of 2 for shocks, it does appear enhanced in a coherent region that also features highly dispersed ($\gtrsim 200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$) gas. This gas is likely heated by photoionization by the AGN in the nucleus; a detailed study of the kinematics will follow.

















A.20. IRAS F03359+1523


IRAS F03359+1523 is an early-stage merger with a large, nearly edge-on disk that has yet to be disrupted (as evidenced by the analysis of the 100 mas data in Paper I). Here we zoom into the nucleus of the galaxy with 35 mas data. The distribution of the continuum and gas are consistent with the larger-scale data. However, the higher-resolution data show that enhanced $H_2/Br\gamma$ may correlate with a region of high H_2 velocity dispersion ($\sim 200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$), even though the gas has not yet reached our conservative shock threshold.

A.21. MCG +08-11-002

MCG +08-11-002 is a late-stage merging LIRG with two distinct clumps, with the ages of its stellar clusters thoroughly analyzed in our previous work (Davies et al. 2016). The extended $Br\gamma$ emission relative to that of the K -band continuum illustrates the strong and clumpy nuclear star formation (Paper I). In the finer-resolution 35 mas data taken since Paper I, the two continuum peaks are better resolved to a separation of 110 pc . The $Br\gamma$ emission traces the bright but more extended continuum nucleus in the northeastern direction, leaving the compact continuum peak, likely a star cluster, void of ionized gas. The H_2 gas seems to concentrate on the compact star cluster, but we see no evidence for shocked or outflowing molecular gas from the OSIRIS data.

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